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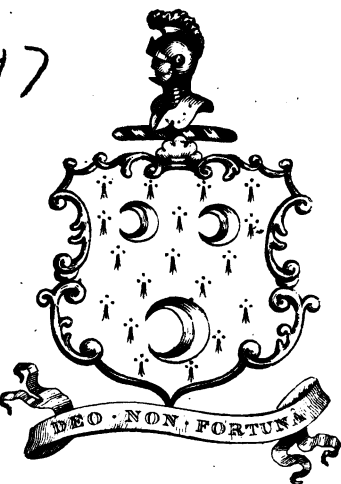
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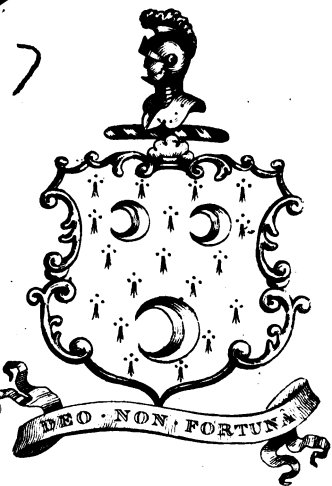
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John Thomas James.

Nº 995

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John Thomas Limes.


N^o 995



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AND
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IN
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Accompanied with
LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.


VOL. I.
S. S. Storer

LONDON:

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WESTMINSTER HALL.

THE royal palace of Westminster, of which this stately relic formed a part, is of exceeding great antiquity, its origin extending beyond the reach of either record or tradition. The first mention of it occurs in the time of Edward the Confessor, who, as we learn from the testimony of Ingulphus and others, kept his royal court at Westminster, and dying there, was buried in the monastery which he had built. How long before this period a regal mansion existed on the present site is uncertain; though if such did exist, which is highly probable, we may suppose it to have been but an inconsiderable place. Edw. I. established it as the regular residence of the sovereign, and either totally rebuilt it, or added to it so very largely as generally to claim with posterity the honour of being the original founder. The Hall was rebuilt by Richard II. and remains a most perfect specimen of the architecture of his time.

This magnificent and extensive palace occupied the two large areas or courts still distinguished by the names of *Old Palace Yard* and *New Palace Yard*, and consisted of a great number of buildings destined to various purposes. The two courts were bounded on the east by the river Thames, and on the west by the abbey of St. Peter, St. Margaret's church, the little and great Sanc-

WESTMINSTER HALL.

tuaries, &c. and were entered on the north and south by gates.

Many parts of the ancient palace exist to this day, "sunk into other uses." The chief of them are the great Hall, St. Stephen's Chapel, the House of Peers, the Courts of Law and Star Chamber, the Court of Requests, the Prince's Chamber, &c.: most of the other erections were destroyed by fire in the year 1512.

The principal entrance to the Hall is in New Palace Yard. Opposite to it, in old times, was a handsome conduit or fountain, from which, at coronations and other great triumphs, wine was made to run out of divers spouts; and on the other side was the *Clochard*, a high square tower with a pyramidical roof. The latter may be seen in Hollar's prints, and in most old plans of London.

The keeping of this clock, the bell of which might be heard at a great distance, was, with the tower, called the *Clock Tower*, given by Henry VI. unto William Walsby, dean of St. Stephen's, with the wages of sixpence the day out of his exchequer. This court was enclosed, and had three principal entrances. On the east side of it was an arched gate and landing-place leading to the Thames, still called *Palace Stairs*: a second portal, embattled, separated the two palace yards; and the western side had likewise a gate begun by Richard III. in the year 1484, rising to a great height with lodgings above, but left by him unfinished, called the High Tower at Westminster.



THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

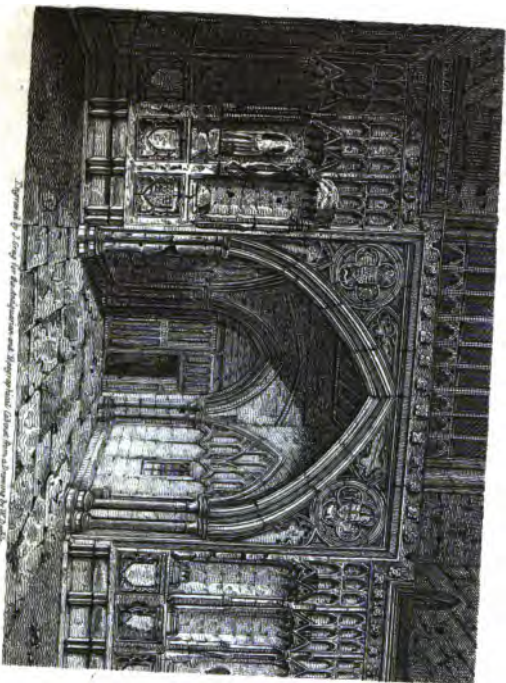
FROM 1776 TO 1863

BY
JAMES M. SMITH
OF THE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
AND
OF THE
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THE
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Engraved by J. May for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Press. (After a drawing by W. G. Smith.)

Entrance to Westminster Hall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Smith, New Bond Street, London, W. 1840.



Westminster Hall.

CLARK
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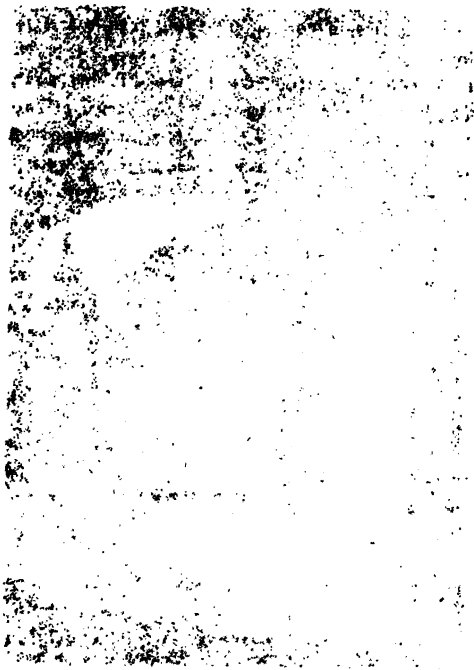
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WESTMINSTER HALL.

Hecme to remain here upon paying certain fees to the king.

The roof is constructed with wonderful art, and most elaborately carved. It is said to be formed of *chestnut* tree, but by others of *Irish oak*, to which cause is attributed its freshness, and having so long resisted worms and vermin. It consists of a sort of ribs or buttresses, which spring from the side walls, and meeting in the midst at top, the whole sweep forms a beautiful pointed arch. The projections at the lower extremities of this vaulting are enriched with great carved figures of angels, supporting the arms of Edward the Confessor and Richard II. as is the stone moulding that runs round the Hall, with the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II.

In 1399, on the building being finished, the founder, Richard, kept his royal Christmas in it with his accustomed prodigality, "with daily justings and runnings at tilt, wherunto resorted such a number of people, that there was every day spent twenty-eight or twenty-six oxen, and 300 sheepe, besides fowle out of number." The quantity of the guests daily who sat down to meat was 10,000 people, whose meates were told out from the kitchen to 300 servitors; and not less than 2000 cooks, well skilled in their profession, we are told, were employed by this luxurious monarch, to furnish the requisite number of dishes. The king himself frequently presided at the feasts held in this Hall, clothed in a robe of gold



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE
MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING
CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS REIGN
FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH
IN THE YEAR 1649. BY
JOHN BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.
IN TWO VOLUMES. THE SECOND
VOLUME. LONDON, Printed by
J. B. 1724.

THE HISTORY OF THE
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VOLUME. LONDON, Printed by
J. B. 1724.



Engraved by J. Long, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by W. P. Smith.

Part of Westminster Hall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. to J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sep. 1809.

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WESTMINSTER HALL.

garnished with pearl and precious stones, to the value of 5000 marks, and having commonly about him thirteen bishops, besides barons, knights, and esquires.

Parliaments were often held in this Hall. During its rebuilding in 1397 Richard II. erected a temporary shed for that purpose, adjoining it, open on all sides and at both ends, that all men might see and hear what passed ; “ and to secure freedom of debate, he surrounded the house with 4000 Cheshire archers, with bows bent and arrows nocked ready to shoot, which fully answered the intent, for every sacrifice was made to the royal pleasure.” A second parliament held in the new Hall but a short time afterwards, wrested the crown from the head of this weak and misguided prince.

The seats of justice, or courts of common law and chancery, which both before and after the Conquest followed the sovereign, were in the reign of Henry III. made stationary, and appointed to be held at Westminster Hall.

The courts of King's Bench and Chancery are at the upper end of the Hall, from which they are separated by a magnificent timber Gothic screen. They are ornamented withinside with the royal arms, and above are statues of some of our early monarchs. In the middle of the Hall, on the right hand, is the Court of Common Pleas, a small chamber, with a gallery and seats for the judges, decorated in a nearly similar manner.

The solemn trial of Charles I. was held in this Hall :

WESTMINSTER HALL.

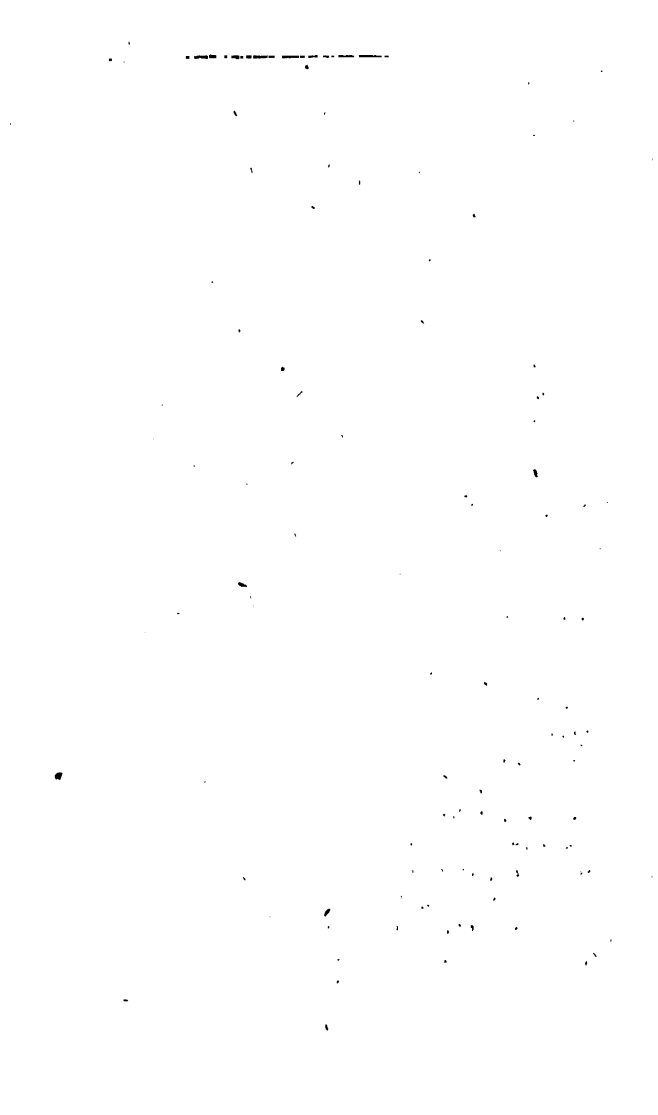
it has long been the place likewise for the trying of all peers of the realm, and other eminent persons arraigned as criminals. The great earl of Strafford heard in this place the fatal sentence but a short time before his royal master. The most celebrated trials that have taken place here in modern times, are those of Warren Hastings, esq. the late governor-general of Bengal, and lord Melville.

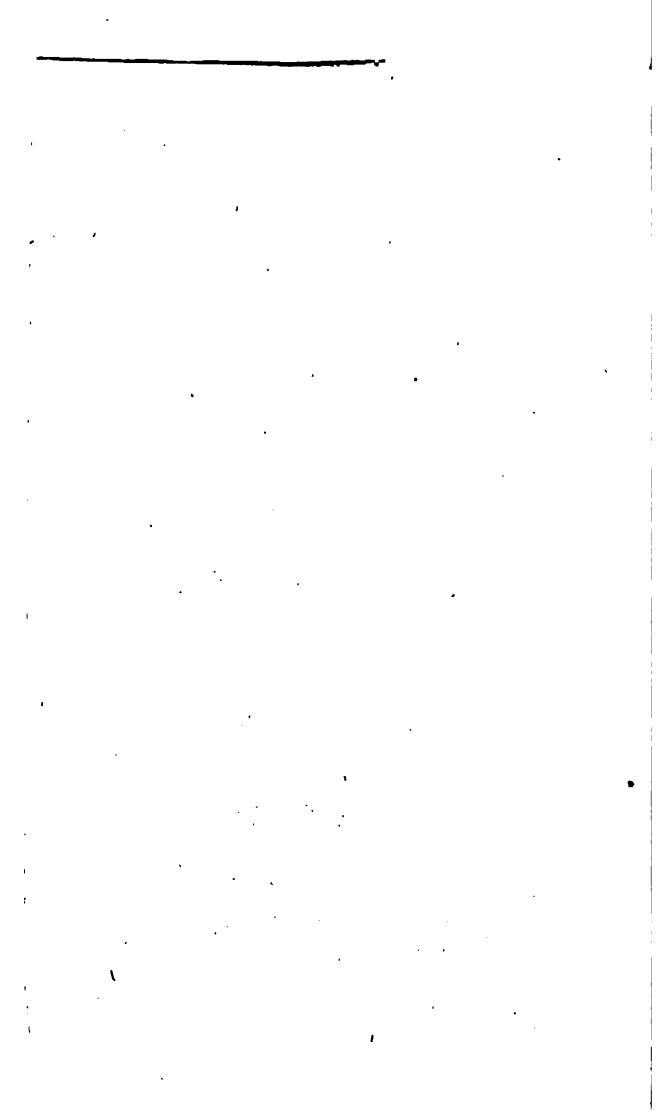
The court of Exchequer adjoins the west side of the Hall, and is a long pile of building, chiefly of brick, with square stone windows, and projecting octagon towers. Much of it was destroyed in widening Parliament Street. This part of the palace appears of a comparatively modern date.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, on its surrender in the reign of Edward VI. was assigned as a place of meeting for the Commons of Great Britain, who before held their assemblies in the chapter house of the Abbey. The inside is adapted to its present use, and *plainly fitted up* on removing, however, the oaken wainscot in October 1800, to enlarge it against the first meeting of the Imperial Parliament, an opportunity was afforded of investigating the former splendour of this *ne plus ultra* of ancient art.

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MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL,

LONDON.

THE principal and only building of importance in the Middle Temple is the great Hall, though it contains several courts or squares filled with very handsome chambers, besides gardens, a fountain, &c.

The chief entrance is by Middle Temple Lane, a long narrow street, which reaches to the water-side, and divides the two houses. It has a front in the manner of Inigo Jones of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilasters of the Ionic order, with a pediment, but is much too narrow, and being lofty wants proportion: the passage to which it leads also, although designed for carriages, is crowded, inconvenient, and mean.

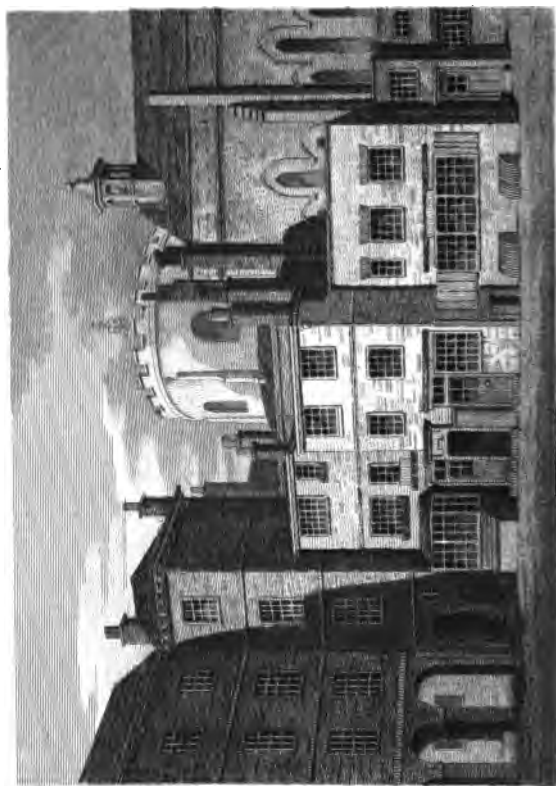
This gateway was erected in place of one destroyed by a great fire, and which is reported to have been built by sir Amias Powlet, ancestor of the present earl Powlet, on a singular occasion. It seems sir Amias, about the year 1501, thought fit to put cardinal Wolsey, then parson of Lymington, into the stocks. This affront was not forgotten when the cardinal came into power; and in 1515, on account of that ancient grudge, he was sent for up to London, and commanded to await the favourite's orders. In consequence he lodged five or six years in this

MIDDLE TEMPLE HALL.

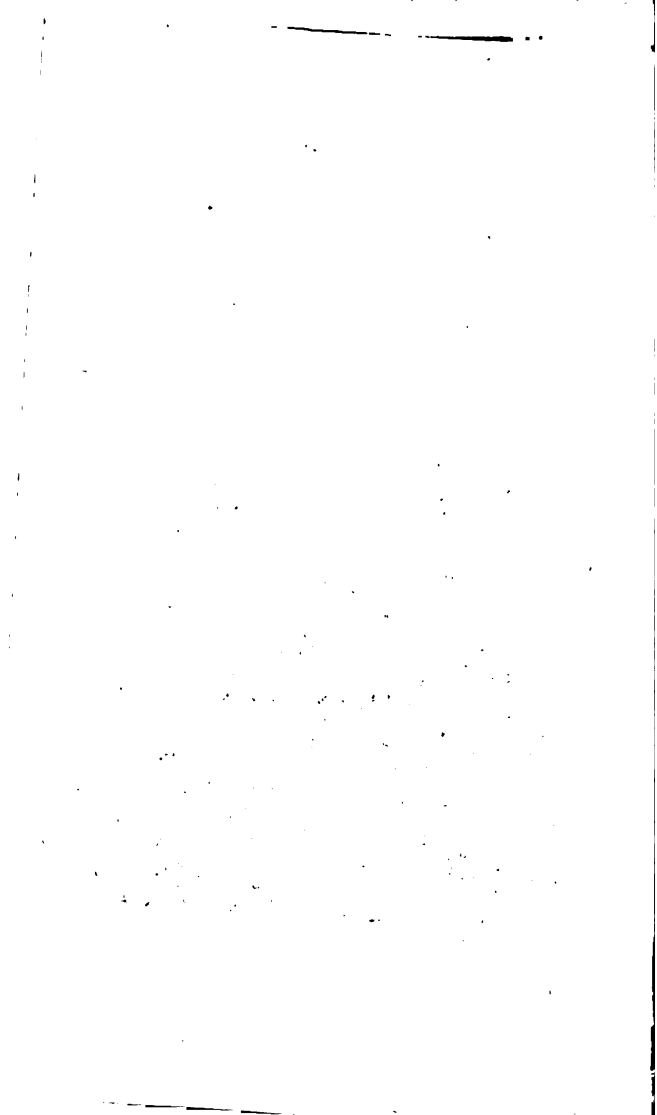
gateway, which he rebuilt; and to pacify his eminence, he adorned the front with the cardinal's cap, badges, cognizance, and other devices, "in a very glorious manner."

The Middle Temple Hall is the largest and finest room of the kind in any of the inns of court, being one hundred feet long, including the passage, forty-four feet wide, and in height upwards of sixty feet. The roof is venerably constructed of timber, and the other decorations of the interior are in a style of correspondent grandeur.

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View of the City of London, from the Tower of London, looking Westward.

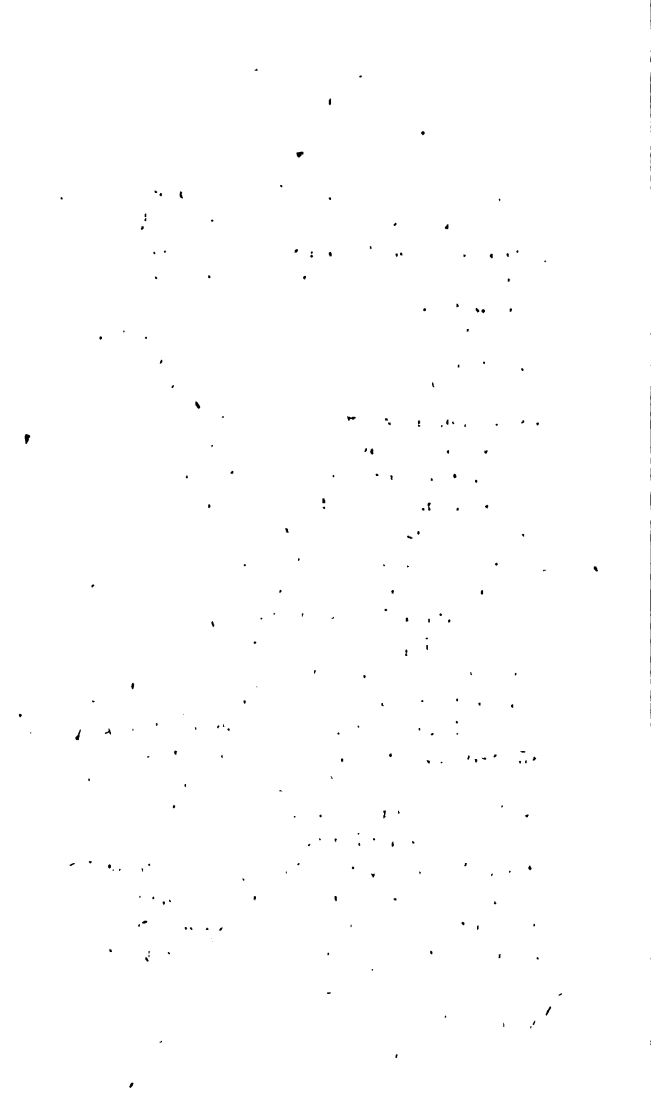


MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH,

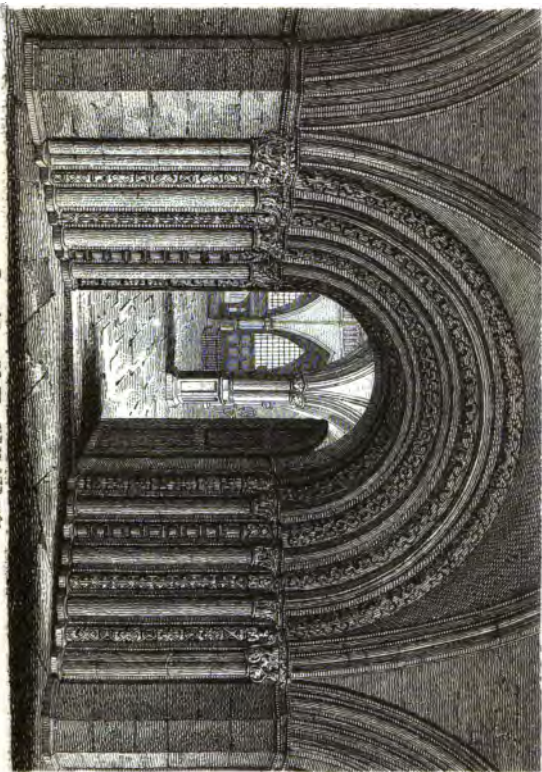
LONDON.

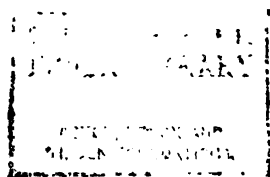
THE Temple Church is a very beautiful specimen of the early Gothic architecture : it has three aisles running east and west, and two cross aisles. The windows are lancet-shaped, very antique, and the western entrance, which answers to the nave in other churches, is a spacious round tower, in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre (a peculiarity which distinguishes all the churches of the knights templars). This is separated from the choir, not by close walls, but by a handsome screen, which, however, has the defect of obstructing the sight. It is supported by six pointed arches, each resting on four round pillars, bound together by a *fascia*. Above each arch is a window with a rounded top, with a gallery, and rich Saxon arches intersecting each other. Without side of the pillars is a considerable space preserving the circular form. On the lower part of the wall are small pilasters meeting in pointed arches at top, and over each pillar a grotesque head.

The choir is a large building of the square form, evidently erected at another time. The roof is supported by slight pillars of what is usually called Sussex marble ; and the windows on each side, which are three in num-



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MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

Geoffry de Magnaville, created earl of Essex in 1148: the other figures cannot be identified either in this or the second group; but three of them are conjectured by Camden to commemorate William, earl of Pembroke, who died in 1219, and his sons, William and Gilbert, likewise earls of Pembroke and marshals of England. One of the stone coffins also, of a ridged shape, is supposed by the same antiquary to be the tomb of William Plantagenet, fifth son of Henry III.

The dress and accoutrements of these knights are extremely singular: no two are alike, though all are armed in mail. Their position likewise is varied, and there is still sufficient expression in the faces to shew that personal resemblance was aimed at, and in some degree successfully. One figure is in a spirited attitude, drawing a broad dagger; one leg rests on the tail of a cockatrice, the other is in the action of being drawn up, with the head of the monster beneath. Another is bare-headed and bald, his legs armed, his hands mailed, his mantle long; and round his neck a cowl, as if, according to the common superstition of those days, he had desired to be buried in the dress of a monk, lest the evil spirit should take possession of his body. On his shield is a fleur-de-lys. The earl of Pembroke bears a lion on his shield, the arms of that great family. The helmets of all the knights are much alike, but two of them are mailed.

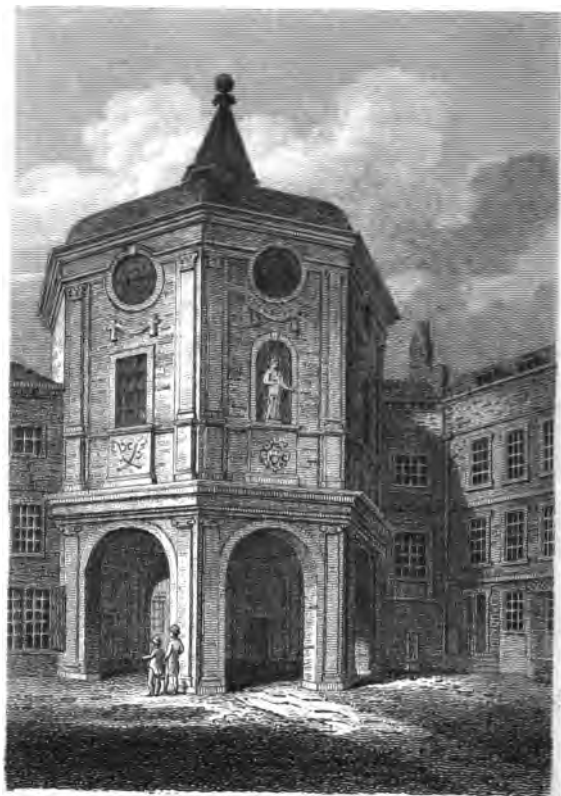
The Temple Church contains some few other ancient

MIDDLE TEMPLE CHURCH.

monuments, chiefly to the memory of eminent lawyers, as Plowden, Selden, sir John Vaughan, &c. and one of a bishop in his episcopal dress, a mitre and a crosier, well executed in stone.

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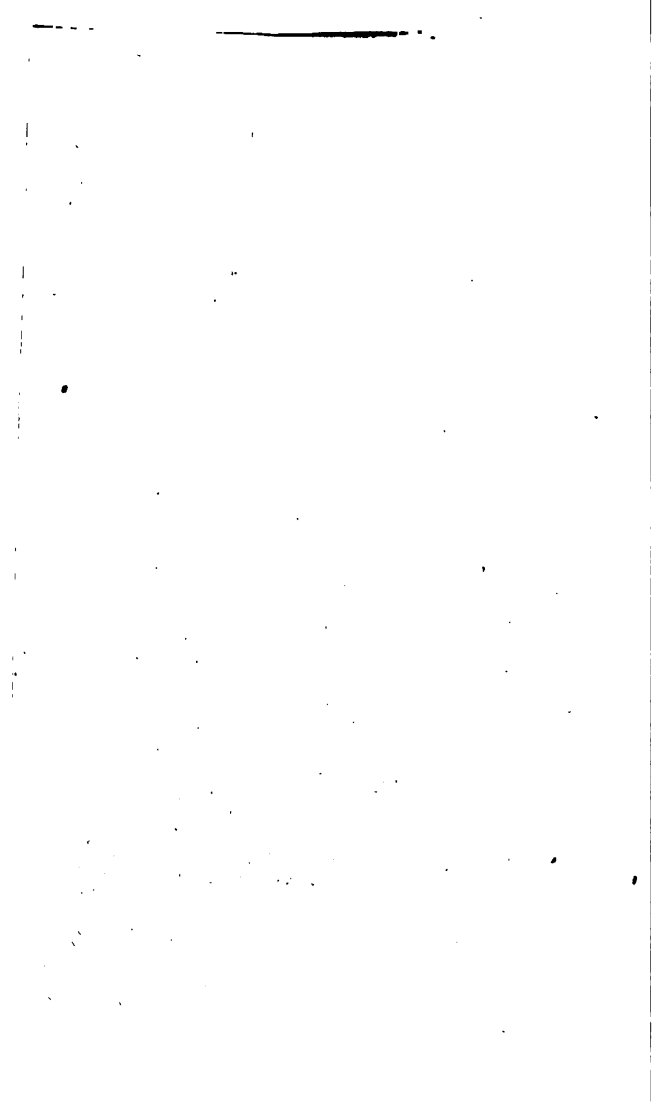


Drawn & Engraved by J. Pyrie.

Physicians College, London.

Pub. by A. D. B. & Co.





ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

WARWICK LANE, LONDON.

AMONG the many fine buildings of London, which, from the extreme unfavourableness of their situation, may be said in a manner to be thrown away, we must rank the College of Physicians. Placed in a narrow, dirty lane, should the stranger by chance stumble on this pile, he can only contemplate it at the evident risk of being crushed, or at all events bespattered by the wheels of the carriages which are continually passing. This circumstance, which occasions the edifice to be but little talked of, and less seen, except by the physicians themselves, is the more to be lamented, as it is allowed by the best judges to be a structure of wonderful delicacy, a real ornament to the city, and an honour to its great architect sir Christopher Wren.

The street front of this edifice consists of a portico of stone, of an octagon form, which is crowned with a dome.

This portico leads into a square court, surrounded with brick buildings, adorned with stone, the western front of which, facing the entrance, is a very elegant piece of architecture. Here in niches in the building are good statues of king Charles II. and sir John Cutler.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Around this court-yard are situated the various apartments of the College, consisting, besides other convenient rooms for its several occasions, of an excellent *library* and a great *hall*. The former have nothing remarkable; the latter are well worthy the notice of a stranger. The library, which was founded by sir Theodore Mayerne, and augmented afterwards by the earl of Dorchester, is a spacious room handsomely fitted up, and contains a very noble collection of books, chiefly relating to the medical art. The annals of the college are preserved among the MSS. and include the lives of many of its most distinguished members. Mr. George Edwards, the celebrated *ornithologist*, was entrusted for several years with the keeping of this library, and must have found in it many valuable treatises congenial to his studies.

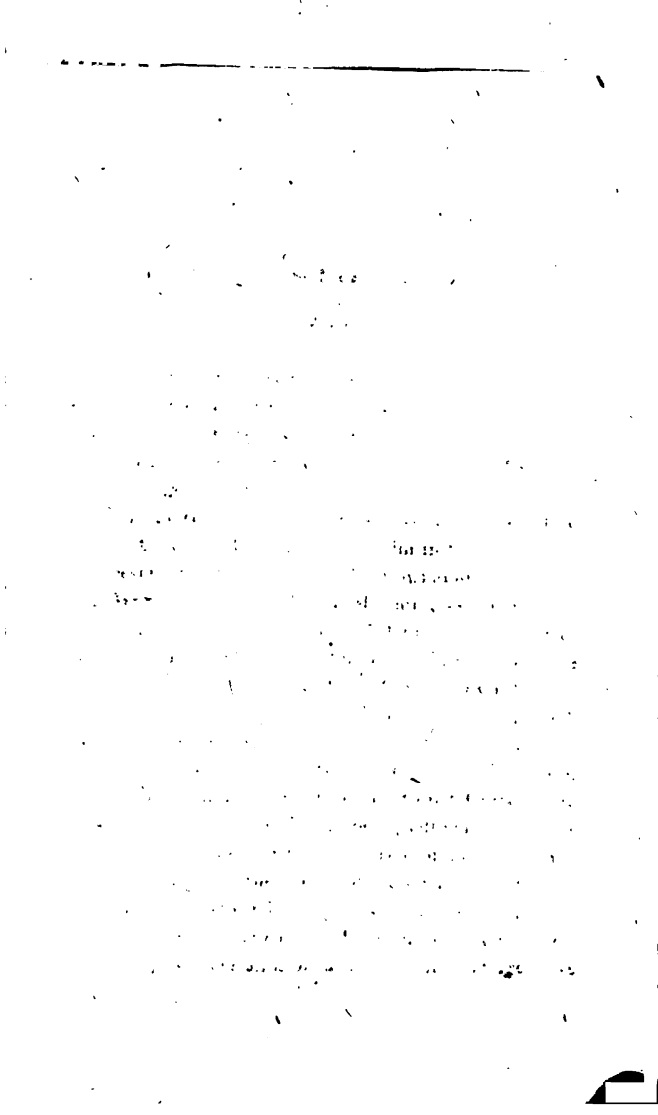
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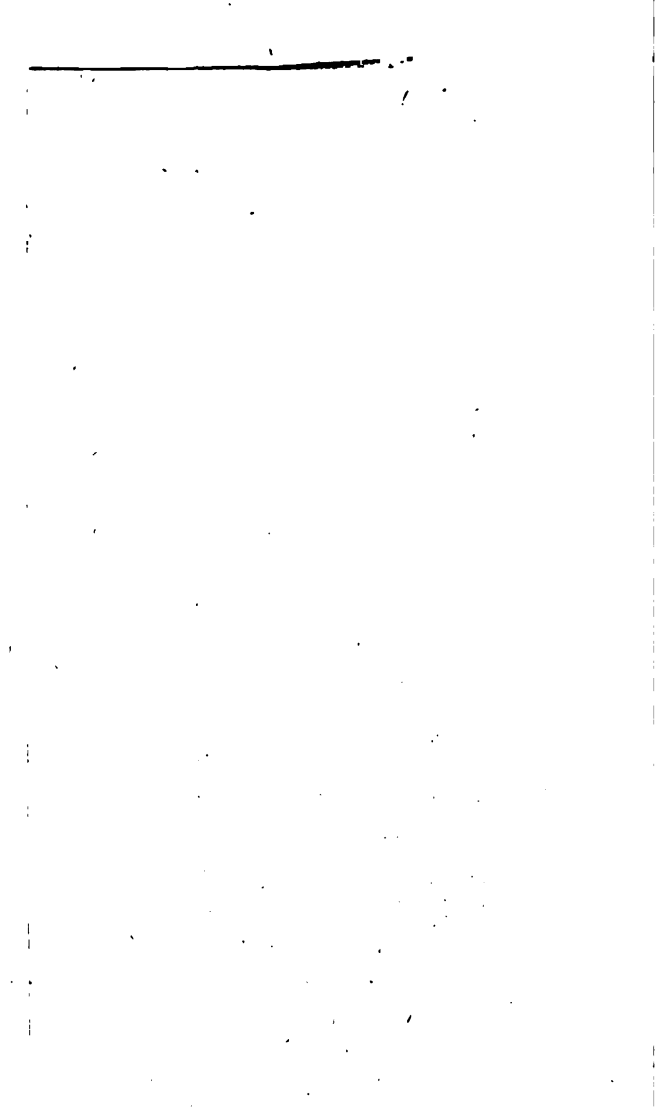
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Designed by J. Lambart

The Westminster School by J. Lambart





CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

LONDON.*

THE site, and indeed part of the buildings of the present extensive structure were, previous to the dissolution, possessed by the friars minors, otherwise the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, the narrative of whose settling in England is given in general terms by Stowe, in his History of London, but more particularly in his own transcript from the register of this house, made by him in the year 1579, and preserved with his other collections among the Harleian MSS. (544) in the British Museum, as follows:

“ In the yere of our Lorde 1224 in the tyme of Honorius the third pope, anno of kynge Henry the third the 8 the most holy fathar Seint Francis beinge then lyvinge Fêria (Feby) 2 the rule of seint Francis was confirmed. After the feaste of owre blyssed lady seint Mary which fell that yere upon the sunday the friers minors first aryved and entered into England at Dover, to wit 4 pristres and 5 laye men of whiche 5 of them being lefte at Canterbury did there buyld the first howse of friers minors that evar was in England. . Other fowre of the sayde friers to wit, frier Richard Ungworthe an ynglishe man borne, a priest and prechar and frier Richard Devonshire clerke an englishe man, by order an *acólitus* a yonge man of age. The

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

third was frier Henry Detrinezio a lumbard borne, a laye man. The fowrthe was frier Monachatus, a layeman also. Thes fowre cam to London and lodged at the preching friers, and beinge of them curteysly receyved they cam to meate and meale with them the space of 19 dayes. Afterwards thrwge helpe of theyre speciall frinds they beyred an house in Cornhyll of John Travers who was then shryve and there in they made litle sels wherein they inhabited, but they had neythar charters nor any privilege to erect any altar nor to selebrate Divyne service in theyre places. At which tyme the devotion of the citizens towards them, and also the numbar of the friers increased, and therefore the citie removyd them from that place to a place in seint Nicholas Shambles, which place John Ewen citizen and mercer of London appropriated unto the Commonaltie of the citie of London, but mooste devoutly he apoynted it to the symple use of the friers according to the declaration of the rule. Whiche sayede John Ewen soon after enteryd into the order of a laye frier, and lefte unto all faythful people an example of perfecte repentaunce and heavenly devotion anno of kyng Henry the third. Richard Renger than being maior, and master John Travers and Andrew Bokerell shryves."

As the brotherhood increased, it became necessary to enlarge their buildings, and accordingly in little better than thirty years, a more spacious and magnificent church was begun to be built.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Several of the monastic buildings, were founded by different benefactors. The principal of these was sir Richard Wittington, who in the year 1429 began a magnificent library, which was finished the following year, and was soon afterwards furnished with books. This library, a part of which still remains, was 129 feet long and thirty-one broad, was completely wainscotted or ceiled, and contained twenty-eight desks and eight double wainscot settles. The whole cost of this erection was £556 : 10, four hundred pounds of which was the gift of Richard Whittington, and the rest was contributed by one of the brothers, Dr. Thomas Winchelsey, who paid likewise for the writing out of the works of D. Nicholas de Lira, in two volumes, to be chained there, 100 marks. The conduit-head and watercourse had been previously given by one William Taylor, taylor to king Henry III.

The revenues of this monastery on the dissolution were valued at £32 : 19. It was surrendered 12th of November 1538.

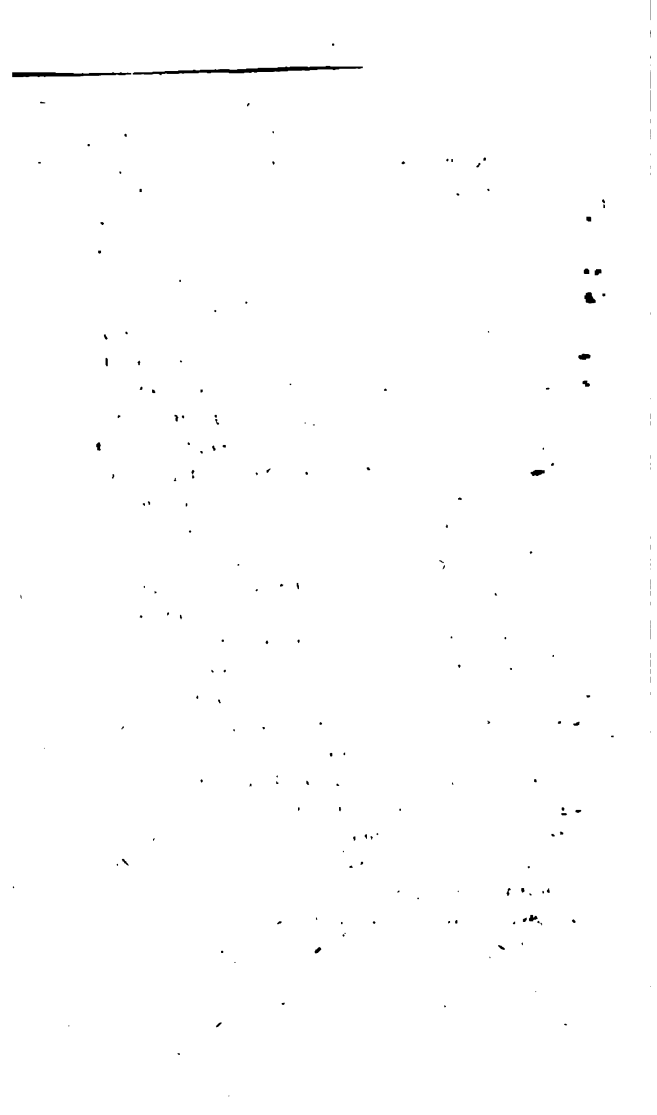
The ancient church, with most of the monastic buildings, were destroyed in the fire of London. The cloisters, with a few other fragments, remain. The church was cruciform and of great extent, being 300 feet in length, eighty-nine feet in breadth, and from the floor to the roof sixty-four feet two inches, and contained several chapels. No order of monks, says Mr. Pennant, seem to have possessed the powers of persuasion equal to these poor friars. They raised vast sums for their build-

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

ings among the rich, and there were few of their admirers when they came to die who did not console themselves with the thoughts of lying within their expiating walls; and if they were particularly wicked, thought themselves secure against the assault of the devil, if their corpse was wrapped in the habit and cowl of a friar. Multitudes therefore of all ranks were crowded in this holy ground. It was honoured with the sepulture of four queens, four duchesses, four countesses, one duke, two earls, eight barons, and thirty-five knights, whose names are mentioned by Stowe, and in all, from the first foundation to the dissolution, 663 persons of quality were here interred. In the choir were nine tombs of alabaster and marble "environed with bars or strikes of iron: one tomb in the body of the church coped also with iron, and seven score gravestones of marble in divers places."

In the month of September 1552, the Grey Friars having been previously prepared for their reception by order of Edward VI. near 400 orphans were admitted upon his charitable foundation here; and on the succeeding Christmas-day in the afternoon, while the lord mayor and aldermen rode to St. Paul's, 340 of them stood in a line reaching from the end of Laurence Lane, in Cheapside, nearly to that cathedral. They were all clothed on this occasion in a uniform dress of *russet cotton*; but on the Easter following, that colour and material was changed for *blue cloth*, which has ever since been continued, and has occasioned them to receive the de-







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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

nomination of the *Blue-coat* school. This dress, which still retains its original fashion, and has a very antique appearance, consists of a blue cloth coat, quilted close to the body, having loose skirts of the same, yellow undercoat, yellow worsted stockings, black low-heeled shoes, a flat round thrum cap tied with a red band, and the hair cut short.

The several buildings of this charity are very extensive, consisting of various irregular parts, erected at different periods, and possess very little external beauty. The south front, which is hid by Newgate Street, is the handsomest. It is composed of a fine red brick, and is ornamented with Doric pilasters, placed on pedestals. This part of the Hospital was erected principally at the expense of sir Robert Clayton, alderman and mayor of London, and was executed under the direction of sir Christopher Wren. It forms the principal entrance, and may be seen from the area to Christ's church, to which there is a passage from Newgate Street. In a niche above the door is a statue of the royal founder Edward VI. indifferently done, and much damaged ; and underneath the following inscription :

“ Edward the Sixth of famous memory, King of England, was founder of Christ's Hospital ; and Sir Robert Clayton, knight and alderman, sometime lord mayor of this city of London, erected this statue of King Edward, and built most part of this fabric, Anno Dom. 1662.”

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The cloisters, yet standing, were part of the *friary*, but have been much modernized. They are very large, and serve at present as a thoroughfare to the Hospital, and a place for the boys to play in. Over them are some of the wards, and the great hall: both are well worthy inspection.

In the cloisters, which are still used for interments, repose several of the officers of the Hospital, as well as some of its distinguished benefactors. Among the latter, the name of Mr. Thomas Firmin, a private citizen, merits preservation as an instance of uncommon liberality. His epitaph is said to have been composed by Dr. Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, who knew him well, and is no panegyric.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a record of some kind, possibly a roster or a list of events.

2. The second part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries, arranged in a single column. These notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be a continuation of the information in the first part.

3. The third part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries, arranged in a single column. These notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be a continuation of the information in the first part.

4. The fourth part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries, arranged in a single column. These notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be a continuation of the information in the first part.

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View of the Government Buildings, Washington, D.C.

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

with a full-length portrait of Henry VIII. and of Charles II. ; likewise a portrait in full length of doctor Ratliffe, who left £500 a year to the Hospital for the improvement of the diet, and £100 *per annum* for the purchase of linen. The patron saint is represented above the chimney-piece, having in his hand the symbol of his martyrdom, a knife. On one of the windows is painted Henry VIII. delivering the charter to the lord mayor ; by him is prince Arthur, and two noblemen with white rods : here is also a fine portrait of Perceval Potts, many years surgeon to the Hospital ; it was painted by sir Joshua Reynolds, and is esteemed a correct likeness.

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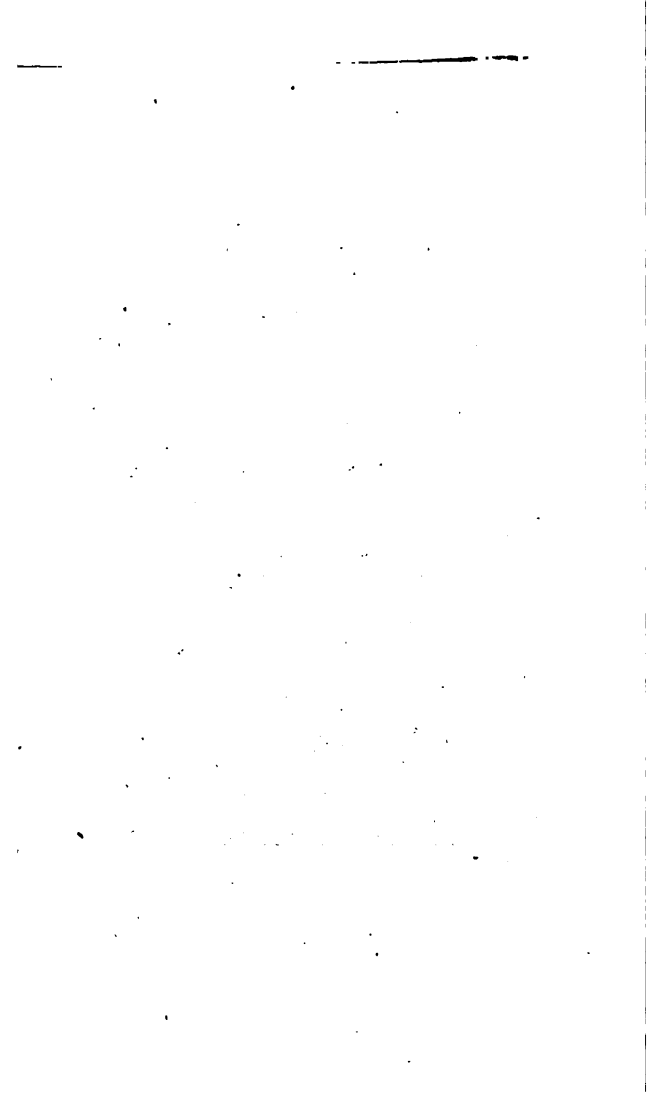
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



Engraved by J. Nore, from a drawing by R. Kneller, for the Antiquarian's Repository, 1784.

Privy Gate, Clerkenwell, Middlesex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond, St. A. Carpenter, Old Bond, St. A. Nore 1784.



PRIORY GATE, CLERKENWELL,

MIDDLESEX.

THIS magnificent Gate is the only existing member of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, the buildings of which were of considerable extent, and occupied the ground now called St. John's Square, and parts adjacent. The capacious form of this ancient structure, and its retired situation, have, doubtless, contributed to its preservation. The upper part of the arch of St. John's Gate formerly contained a large apartment, to which the groining within the gateway formed an elegant roof: this, however, was found inconvenient, as it obstructed the passage of carriages with high loading; it was accordingly taken down many years since. Two foot passages through the Gate, similar to those of Temple Bar, were enclosed about the same time.

This priory was founded by Jordan Briset and Muriel his wife, in the year 1100, and consecrated by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem: it was of the warlike order of the knights hospitalers, which took its rise from a pious man named Gerardus, who, with others of a similar cast, associated together for the protection of pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. Godfrey of Bologne first instituted the order, and in reward of the valour of

PRIORY GATE, CLERKENWELL.

Gerardus, at the battle of Ascalon, endowed the knights with great estates. They at first styled themselves servants to the poor servants of the hospital at Jerusalem; but their vast possessions infected them with excessive pride, and in 1381 their luxury gave such offence that their house was burned to the ground: it was afterwards rebuilt, with additional splendour. So immoderately was this order endowed, that it possessed, in different parts of Christendom, no less than one thousand nine hundred manors, and previously to the separation of England from the church of Rome, included in its fraternity eight distinct nations.

The last prior was sir William Weston, who, upon the suppression, had a pension assigned him of £1000 *per annum*, but he died of a broken heart, in the year 1540, on the very day that the priory was suppressed. The house and church remained entire during the reign of Henry VIII. who kept here his tents and toils for the chase; afterward the church, which was remarkable for the beauty of its tower, was blown up with gunpowder, by order of the protector, Somerset, and the stones used for building his palace in the Strand.

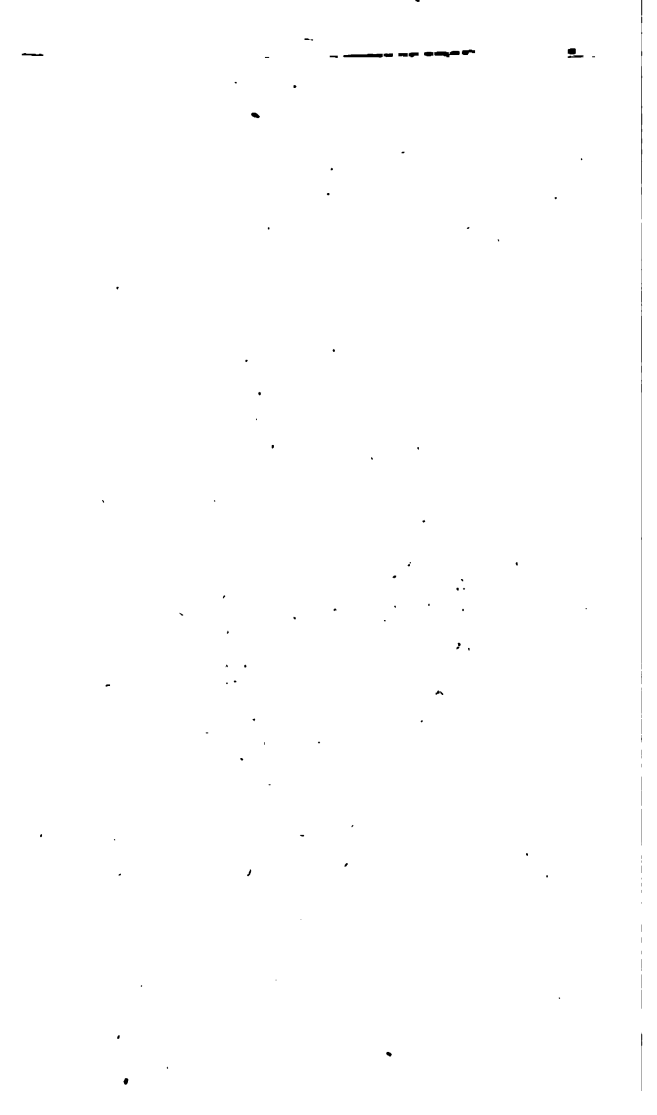
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ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
1900



Engraved by J. G. Smith

Sutton's Tomb, Charter House, London.

Published by the Trustees of the Charter House, London, 1791.



THE TOMB OF

**THOMAS SUTTON, ESQ. IN THE CHAPEL
OF THE CHARTER HOUSE,**

MIDDLESEX.

OF the ancient Charter House, which was formerly a monastery, few traces are now visible. It owed its origin to a dreadful pestilence, which in the year 1348 desolated the greater part of England, and was particularly fatal to the city of London, where it swept away nearly nine tenths of the population, insomuch that the churchyards were insufficient to bury the dead, and thousands were interred in the common fields. As an expiatory offering, and in compassion to the multitudes who were denied the rights of sepulture, Ralph Stratford, the then bishop of London, purchased and consecrated three acres of land, wherein he built a chapel called Pardon Chapel, part of which was removed, within memory, to make room for buildings which have since been erected. Large additions were afterwards made to the bishop's charity, so that in process of time it became a monastery, and at the suppression the revenues were valued at £736:2:7. The site of the monastery was given by Henry VIII. to sir Edward North. His son Roger sold it to the duke of Norfolk, from whose successor it was purchased by Mr. Sut-

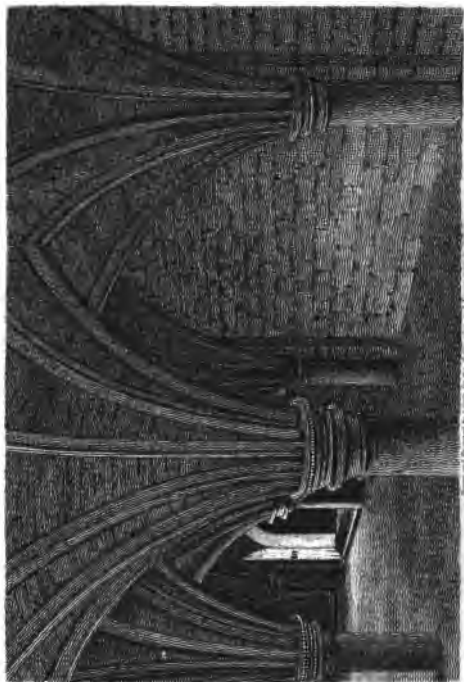
TOMB OF T. SUTTON, ESQ.

ton, who spent the greater part of a large fortune in the endowment of this house; and having procured a charter of incorporation, it was erected into an hospital in the year 1611, under the title of "The Hospital of King James, founded in Charter House, in the County of Middlesex, at the humble Petition and only Cost of Thomas Sutton, Esq." By the foundation statutes it was to consist of a master or governor, a chaplain, eighty decayed gentlemen, merchants, or soldiers, and forty scholars. It was the founder's intention to preside himself as the first governor of his charity, but death defeated his design. His tomb, which is in the chapel, is a superb specimen of the monumental taste in the reign of James I. It is composed of the most valuable marbles, highly carved and gilt, and contains a great number of figures, of which the founder is the principal. The epitaph is as follows:

"Here lieth buried the body of THOMAS SUTTON, late of Castle Camps, in the county of Cambridge, esq. at whose only costs and charges this Hospital was founded, and endowed with large possessions for the relief of poor men and children: he was a gentleman, born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln; of worthy and honest parentage. He lived to the age of seventy-nine years, and deceased the 12th of December, 1611."

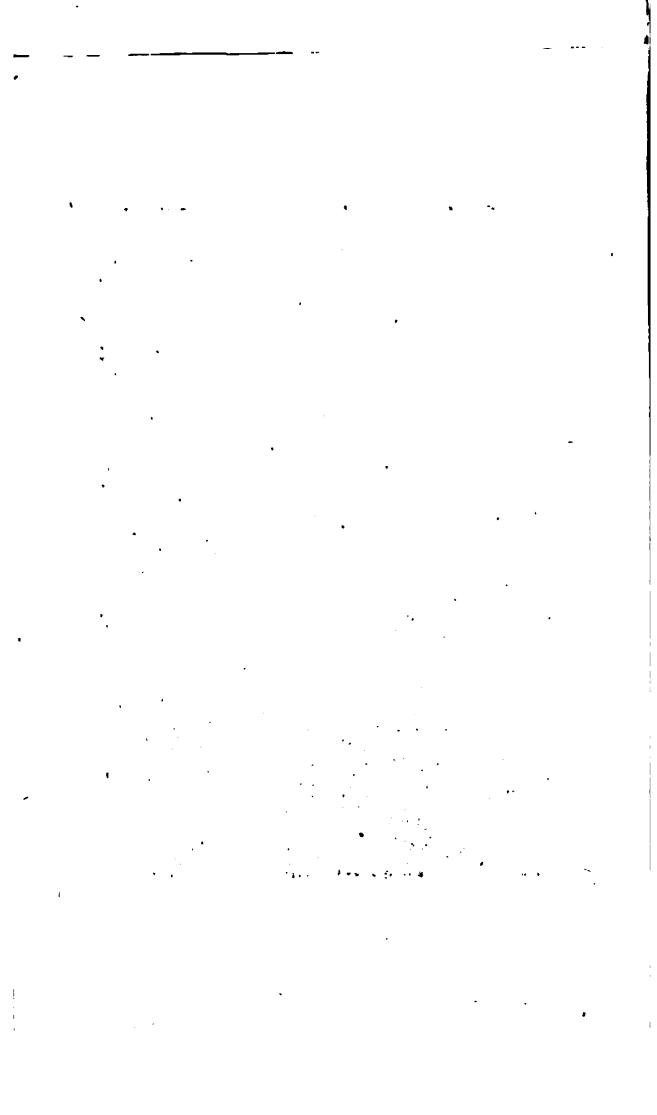
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Grand St. Hall, London.

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GERARD'S HALL, OR GISORS HALL, LONDON,

MIDDLESEX.

OF this remnant of the ancient mansion of sir John Gisors, Pennant, in his account of London, gives the following particulars :

“ To the east of Knight-rider Street, on the south side of Basing Lane, stood the mansion of sir John Gisors, mayor of London, and constable of the Tower, in 1311. In the turbulent times of Edward II. he was charged with several harsh and unjust proceedings, and being summoned to appear before the king's justices, to answer to the accusation, he and other principal citizens fled, and put themselves under the protection of the rebellious barons. This house was built upon arched vaults, and had arched gates, made of the stone brought from Caen.—In the lofty roofed Hall (says Stow, in his *Survaie*, p. 665) stood a large fir-pole, near forty feet high, which was feigned to have been the staff of Gerardus, a mighty giant, which proved to be no more than a maypole, which, according to ancient custom, used to be decked and placed annually before the door : from this fable, the house long bore the name of Gerard's Hall, but was properly changed to that of Gisors.

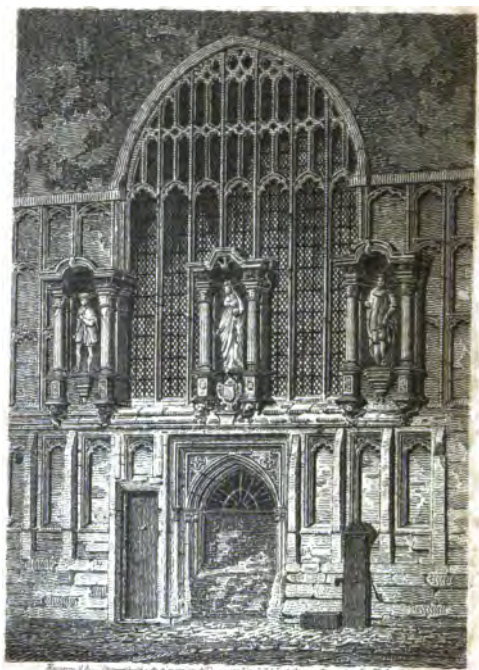
GERARD'S HALL, OR GISORS HALL, LONDON.

—It remained in the family till the year 1386, when it was alienated by Thomas Gisors. The house was divided into several parts, and in the time of Stow was a common hosterie, or inn. At present, nothing remains but the vault, supported by pillars, which serves as cellars to the houses built on the site of the old mansion."

This vault is now nearly perfect : the capitals of the pillars and the groining of the roof are sharp and fresh. The shafts are nearly half embedded in dirt and filth, which has been accumulating for centuries.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Smith, after a drawing by J. G. Smith, after a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Guildhall Chapel.

Printed for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & T. Carpenter, Pall Mall, London.

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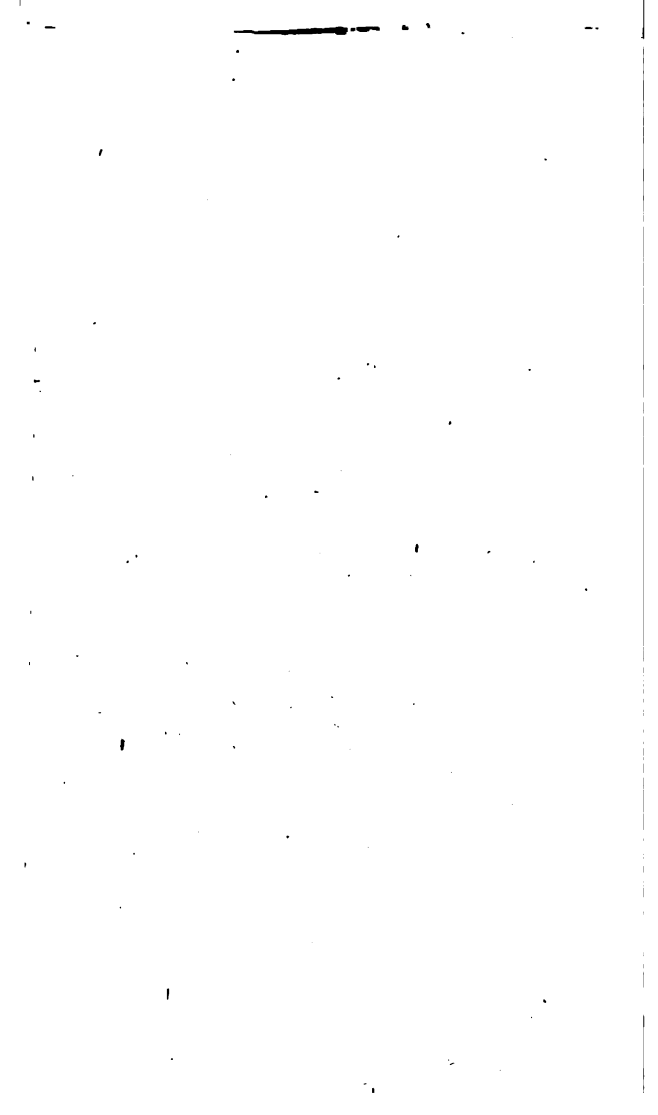
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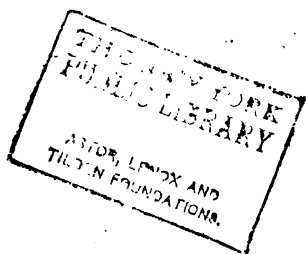
GUILDHALL CHAPEL,

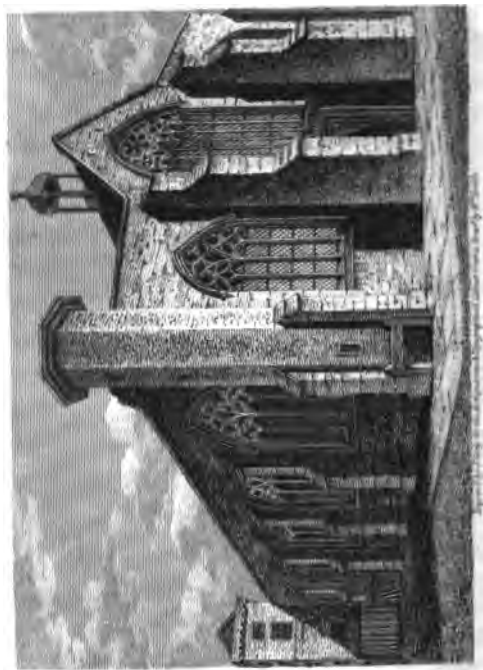
LONDON.

THIS Chapel, now disused and in a state of neglect, presents a most beautiful front of Gothic architecture, consisting of a large pointed window filled with tracery, a door of the same form, having its arches supported by slender columns, and a number of compartments adorned with cinquefoil heads. At equal spaces above the door, are three rich canopies, supported by Corinthian columns; these contain the statues of Edward VI. queen Mary, and Charles I. This Chapel, or college, was founded about the year 1299, by Peter Fanlore, Adam Francis, and Henry Frowick, citizens of London. The establishment was for a warden, seven priests, three clerks, and four choristers. In the reign of Edward VI. it was granted to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London. Service was formerly performed here once a week, and also at the election of the mayor, and before the feast, to deprecate indigestions, and all plethoric evils. Adjoining the Chapel, was a good library built by the executors of the famous Whittington; this was well furnished with books belonging to Guildhall. According to Stow, many of these books were borrowed by the protector Somerset, but never returned. Directly behind the Chapel is Blackwell's Hall; it was

GUILDHALL CHAPEL.

originally called Basing's haugh, or hall, from the family of that name, who made it their residence. This family was of great antiquity; for in the year 1216, Solomon Basing was mayor of London; and in 1308 one of the same name was sheriff. The mansion was sold in 1397 to the city, and used as a market for woollen cloth; the ancient building became so ruinous in the time of queen Elizabeth, that it was taken down, and the present one erected upon its site, at the expense of £2500.





St. Augustines Church, London

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

- *MLP: L. 86.2.*

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ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, LONDON,

MIDDLESEX.

THIS house of the Augustines was founded in 1253 by Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, for friars heremites of that order. Its situation was to the west of Broad Street. The Church, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt by Humphry, one of his descendants, earl of Hereford, who was buried here in 1361.

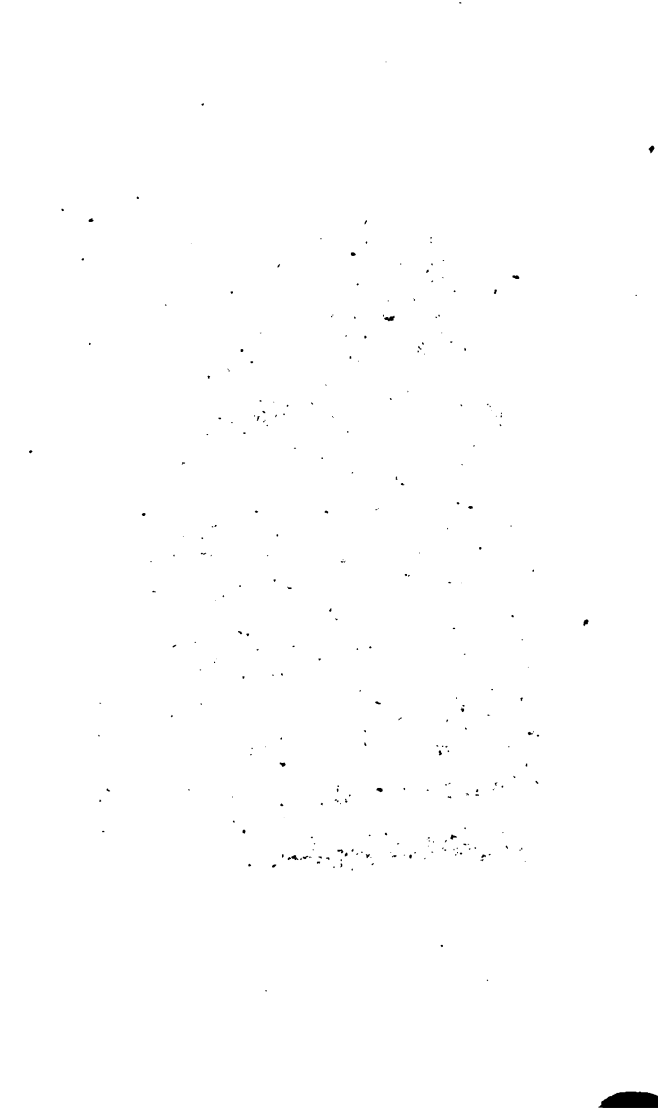
At the dissolution, great part of the house, cloisters, and gardens, were granted to William lord St. John, afterwards marquís of Winchester and lord treasurer. On the site he built Winchester Place, a magnificent house, where Winchester Street now stands. The west end of the Church was, in 1551, granted to John a Lasco, for the use of the Germans, and other fugitive protestants, and afterwards to the Dutch, as a preaching-place. Some portion of the buildings were converted into a glass-house, for Venice glass, in which Venetians were employed in every branch of the manufacture. They were patronized by the duke of Buckingham. Howel, the celebrated author of the Letters, was steward to the manufacture, but was obliged to quit his office, not being able to endure the heat. He had been in Venice in 1621, probably to pry into the

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, LONDON.

secrets of the art, and to engage workmen. This place was afterwards converted into Pinners Hall.

The residue of the buildings the marquis reserved for the purpose of corn, coal, and other things. His son sold the noble monuments of the dead, the paving stones, and many other materials, which had cost thousands, for a hundred pounds, and converted the buildings into stables for his horses. The steeple of the Church was standing in 1600. It was extremely beautiful; but the marquis demolished it, notwithstanding he was petitioned to the contrary by the lord mayor and many respectable citizens.

Numbers of persons of rank were interred in the Church of the Augustines; among others, Edmund Guy de Meric, earl of St. Paul. This nobleman came into this country on a mission from Charles VI. of France to Richard II. and his queen. Lucie, the wife of Edmund Holland, lord admiral, and one of the heirs and daughters of Barnaby, lord of Milan—Richard Fitzalan, the great earl of Arundel, beheaded in 1397 at Tower Hill—John Vere, earl of Oxford, beheaded in 1463, at the same place—Edmund Stafford, duke of Buckingham, a victim to the pride of cardinal Wolsey. And many others.





Engraved by W. G. Cooke for the author's use. The original is a drawing by J. Frost.

London Stone?

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Cooke, 11, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

UNION

The Union of the United States
is a free and independent
nation, and as such, it is
entitled to the same
rights and privileges as
any other nation.
It is the duty of every
citizen to support the
Union, and to defend
its rights and interests.

The Union is the basis of our
national identity, and it is
the foundation of our
national strength. It is the
only way in which we can
achieve our national goals,
and it is the only way in
which we can protect our
national interests. The Union
is the source of our national
unity, and it is the source of
our national power. It is the
only way in which we can
achieve our national dreams,
and it is the only way in
which we can realize our
national aspirations.



LONDON STONE.

THIS famous relic of antiquity stands in a kind of cell, close under the south wall of St. Swithin's church, on the north side of Cannon Street. Till toward the middle of the last century, it was pitched near the channel facing the same place, and fixed very deep in the ground, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts, by the negligence of their drivers, were run against it, the wheels might break, but the Stone remained unshaken.

On what occasion or account it was set up, or at what time, are involved in complete obscurity. But that it was prior to the conquest is certain ; for at the end of a gospel-book given to Christ-church, Canterbury, by Ethelstan, king of the West Saxons, are noted certain lands or rents in London, belonging to the said church, of which one parcel is described as lying near London Stone.

We might employ a dozen pages in detailing the various conjectures that have been formed on this subject ; but shall content ourselves with mentioning such as appear the most plausible.

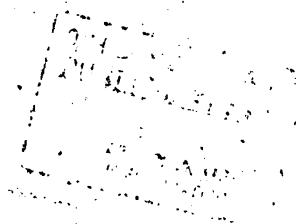
It is well known, that the Romans reckoned their miles from all great towns and places by stones pitched ;

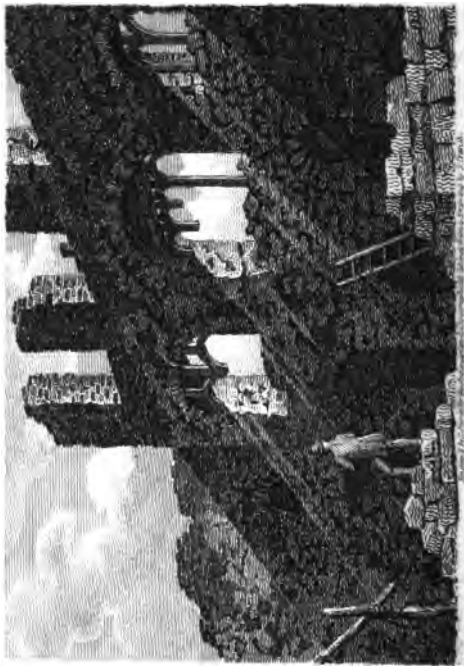
LONDON STONE.

this they did also in Britain ; and perhaps this might be the Stone for London, from which precise spot to measure their miles from this city to other parts of the land.

Perhaps, however, this Stone may be even of greater antiquity than the times of the Romans, and have been an object or a monument of heathen worship ; for we are told by an eminent British antiquary, Mr. Owen, of Shrewsbury, that the Britons erected stones for religious worship, and that the Druids had pillars of stone in veneration ; which custom they borrowed from the Greeks, who, as Pausanias writes, adored rude and unpolished stones.

In the time of Henry VI. when Jack Cade, the Kentish rebel, who called himself lord Mortimer, came through Southwark into London, he marched to this Stone, where was at that time a great concourse of people, and the lord mayor among the rest. Cade struck his sword upon the Stone, and said, " Now is Mortimer lord of this city ;" and, having made a formal declaration to the mayor, returned to Southwark. It seems not improbable, from the circumstance of the mayor and citizens being assembled at London Stone, that it might be the place whence proclamations and public notices were given to the people of the city.





Ruins of the Convent of Santa Maria in Mirra, London.

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**ABBEY OF NUNS, ST. BOTOLPH,
ALDGATE, LONDON,**

MIDDLESEX.

A VERY interesting history of this Abbey was communicated to the Antiquarian Society in the year 1803, by the rev. Dr. Fly, to whom we are indebted for the drawing from which the accompanying Plate was engraved. The substance of the following account is extracted from the *Archæologia*, in which the doctor's history was published at length.

This Abbey was erected by Blanch, queen of Navarre, the wife of Edmund, duke of Lancaster, who was brother to Edward I. In the king's licence, obtained by her husband for the purpose of founding the Abbey, it is stated that whereas, by an act passed in that reign, ecclesiastical and other persons were restrained from holding lands in mortmain without leave of the crown and of the mesne lord, if any, he granted such leave to his said brother to convey a parcel of ground given and granted in fee by Thomas of Bread Street, in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, for the erection of a house for the residence of certain nuns devoted to the service of God. St. Mary, and St. Francis, expected shortly to arrive and settle in this realm, under

ABBEY OF NUNS, ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

the auspices of queen Blanch. Dated at Westminster, the 18th of June, in the twenty-first year of his reign, 1293.

These Nuns were denominated Claras, from their foundress St. Clara, a native of Aggisis, in Italy, and a zealous disciple of St. Francis, whose rule they adopted. They imitated the Franciscans also in the colour of their habit, and by assuming, in token of humility, the appellation of Sorores Minores, as their monks did that of Fratres Minores, from whence the street in which the house stood derived the name of Minories.

This Abbey was surrendered in the thirtieth year of king Henry VIII. by the lady abbess, Elizabeth Savage.

In the reign of Charles II. it appears that the premises consisted of storehouses belonging to his majesty, and from that time the site of the Abbey was so disguised that scarcely any traces of it were discernible when, in March 1797, a fire, which consumed or damaged many of the buildings, laid open large remains of the old edifice, particularly a spacious apartment which was probably the refectory, and is represented in the annexed Plate. The whole of it has since been destroyed.

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**ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.**



Designed and Engraved by J. Storer for the Engraving in the Geographical Cabinet.

Part of the Tower of London.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Coney near Old Bond St. Jamaica.

PART OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.

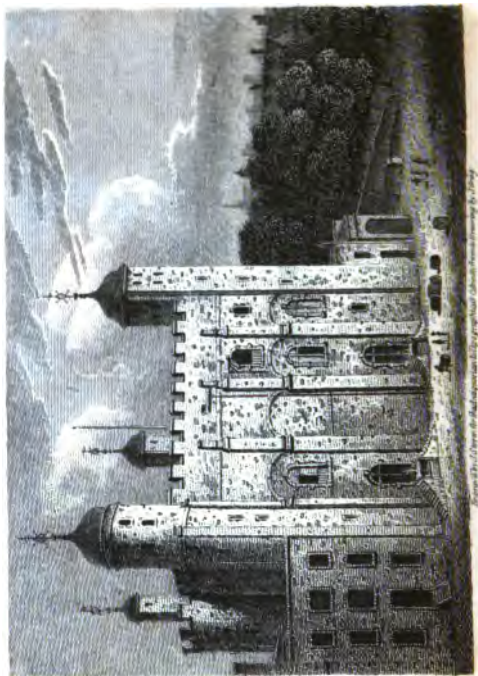
NEAR the traitor's gate, which opens immediately to the river Thames, stands the tower represented in the Plate, commonly named the Bloody Tower, from the atrocious cruelty perpetrated here by order of Richard III. who, having ascended the throne by a train of artifices, to the exclusion of Edward V. and his brother the duke of York, began his reign with such measures as he supposed likely to ensure his usurped possession; accordingly, he resolved upon the death of the young princes, his nephews. Retiring from London, to avoid suspicion, he sent an express order to Brackenburgh, governor of the Tower of London, to put Edward V. and his brother, the duke of York, to death. Brackenburgh, more conscientious than his master, returned a very submissive answer; but withal let him know, that he should never be able to bring himself to execute his commands. Richard, vexed to be deceived in his opinion of that officer, sent him, by James Tyrrel, a written order to deliver to the bearer the keys and government of the Tower for one night only. Brackenburgh obeyed, and Tyrrel brought in his agents to execute the king's orders. That very night, whilst every body was asleep, he went into the two princes' room (the upper chamber of this tower), and, having smothered them in their bed, caused them to be buried under a staircase leading to the chapel.

PART OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In 1764, great parcels of records were removed to the chapel; and a new pair of stairs being made for their easier conveyance, the labourers, in digging at the foot of the ancient steps, came to the bones of consumed corpses, covered with a heap of stones: these bones were supposed to be the remains of the murdered infants. Tradition says, that a mulberry-tree was planted upon the spot, to commemorate this discovery: however this may be, a tree of that kind is now standing at the foot of the chapel steps, which has the appearance of considerable age.

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The Tower of London

THE WHITE TOWER.

year 1190 Longchamp, bishop of Ely, enclosed the premises with a wall and ditch. Henry III. who trod in the oppressive steps of his immediate predecessors, added several bulwarks to the Tower to overawe the citizens, and induce them more readily to submit to his exactions. Many additions were made in the succeeding reigns, till at length within the enclosure of the ditch eighteen towers were erected. The extent of the ground within the walls is upwards of twelve acres.

It had been a matter of debate, whether this royal fortress was within the city of London; but upon a view and strict examination in Michaelmas term, in the thirteenth year of James I. the ancient wall of London was discovered extending through the Tower. This survey was occasioned by the murder of sir Thomas Overbury; it was then adjudged, that all that portion of the Tower which is environed within the said wall, or on the west part thereof, is within the city of London; and that the residue of this fortress, lying on the east of the ancient wall, is within the county of Middlesex; accordingly the murderers were tried in London. It would require a volume of no moderate size to relate the various atrocities, some with and others without the mask of justice, which have been perpetrated here. Pennant's London contains a brief recital of some of the most remarkable, to which our limits oblige us to refer.

THE WHITE TOWER,

LONDON.

THIS important citadel is supposed to have arisen on the site of a fort which existed on the ancient wall of London, near the Thames. The first works were hastily thrown up immediately on William the Conqueror's taking possession of the city. The White Tower, which was erected a few years after the Conquest under the direction of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, is a large square building, consisting of three lofty stories, under which are extensive vaults, used as a deposit for saltpetre. In the first story are two large rooms, one contains the small arms for sea service, curiously laid up, sufficient to furnish 10,000 men; the other room is filled with closets and presses, containing warlike tools and instruments of death: in the apartments above are likewise deposited various military and naval stores. On the roof, which is flat and covered with lead, is a large cistern, by a curious contrivance supplied with water from the Thames, for the use of the garrison in case of need.

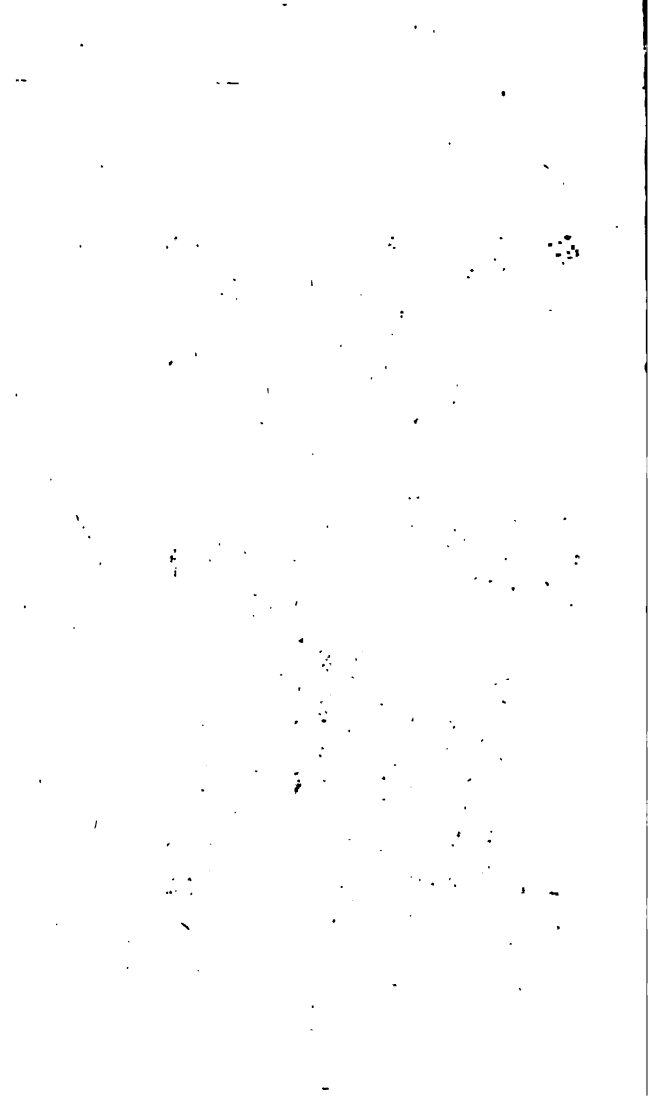
In the reign of William Rufus some additions were made to the original building; and in 1155 Becket, archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor to Henry III. expended great sums in reparations and additional buildings. In the



Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith, Esq.

The Chapel in the White Tower, London.

Published for the Proprietors by W. G. Smith, Esq. 1811.



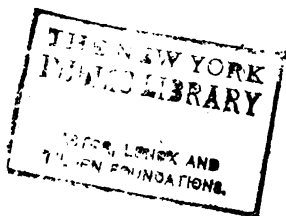
THE CHAPEL OF THE WHITE TOWER,

LONDON.

THE Chapel within the White Tower, called Caesar's Chapel, was built in the year 1078, by Gundulph bishop of Rochester, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It was erected for the accommodation of such of the royal family as should at any time make the Tower their place of residence. The Chapel is of an oblong form, founded at the east end. On each side are four very thick circular pillars; four others of the same dimensions form the eastern end: the capitals of these pillars are square, of an enormous size, and variously ornamented. There are two side-aisles, and over them is a gallery; in looking through the middle of the area, the aisles are entirely secluded by the massive columns already noticed.—The whole building is esteemed a perfect specimen of Norman architecture. Henry III. paid a particular attention to this place, and among other improvements and repairs, ordered three windows of painted glass to be made, one on the north side, and two others on the south: the former was ornamented with the figures of the Virgin and Child; one of the latter represented the Holy Trinity; the other, an image of St. John the Evangelist: he also directed the rood beyond the altar to be painted, and erected an image of St. Ed-

THE CHAPEL OF THE WHITE TOWER.

ward in the act of presenting a ring to St. John; "which representation," says Maitland, "alludes to the legend of the power pretended to be given to Edward the Confessor for curing the king's evil, in reward for his great charity, which relieved St. John, in the appearance of a poor beggar, with a ring from his finger." The Chapel now forms part of the record-office, and is completely occupied with ancient charters and other legal deeds—mouldy and tattered heaps! the testimonials of high antiquity! destined probably to glimmer to the latest periods of age, "through the Gothic cloud of time and language" in which they are enveloped. A view of these ancient memorials, arranged as they are in melancholy order in this once royal but now deserted sanctuary, is calculated to produce a thrilling awe, and to impose the most solemn reflections. They are not only mementos of individual mortality, but the records of families that are now extinct, and of generations that have long since been consigned to the tomb,





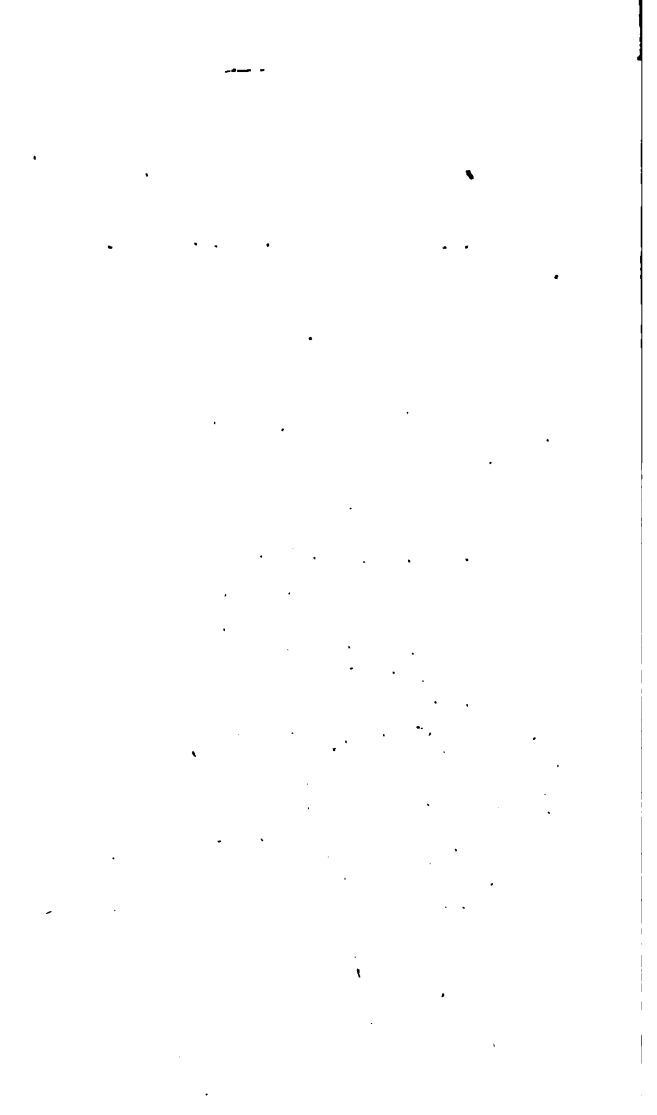
Engraving of the Gateway to the Palace of the Kings of Castile, at Segovia.

Engraving of the Gateway to the Palace of the Kings of Castile, at Segovia.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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REMAINS OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. MARY OVEREE,

SOUTHWARK.

THIS Monastery is supposed to be of very ancient date, though its origin is not precisely known. In the year 1106 it was refounded by two Norman knights, and called St. Mary's Priory, at Southwark, or Over Reé, from the Saxon word reé, a river. At the dissolution, it was surrendered to the king by Bartholomew Linsted, who had a pension of £100 *per annum*. Shortly after the suppression, the conventual church was purchased by the inhabitants of the Borough, and made parochial, being dedicated to our Saviour. The venerable Gateway represented in the Plate is the only remaining part of the refectory, situated at the north-east end of the cloisters. The north door, leading to the refectory and cloisters, has been taken down by a recent proprietor, to make a gateway more commodious for his business, by which means part of the refectory was destroyed. This place is now called Mountague Close, from a lord of that name who resided therein; as did, likewise, at the same time, lord Montacute, or, as some say, lord Monteagle. In this close, it is said, the gunpowder plot was discovered, by the miscarriage of a letter, which

REMAINS OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. MARY OVEREE.

was delivered by mistake to one of these lords. This place enjoyed several privileges, for the happy discovery of the said plot, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there were exempted from having any actions of debt, trespass, &c. being served on them; but this privilege has been, long since, suppressed by acts of parliament.

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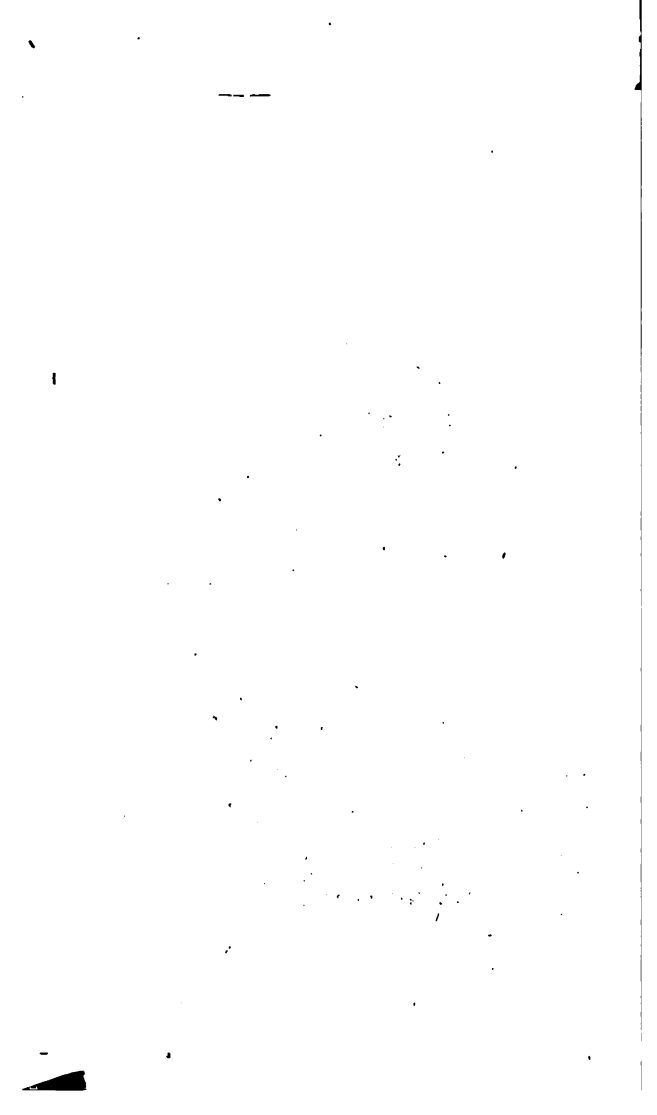
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Engraved & Published by J. Storer from a drawing by H. C. Martin and J. Storer.

The Manor House, Canonbury, Middlessex.





CANONBURY,

MIDDLESEX.

THE manor of Canonbury stands in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, upon an eminence which commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country and the metropolis. This manor is supposed to have been given by Ralph de Berners to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; it was enumerated among other possessions of that house in the reign of Henry III. The prior of the canons of St. Bartholomew afterwards had his residence here, hence its name Canonsbury, bury signifying bower, or burgh, a dwelling. Upon the dissolution the estate was given to lord Cromwell, who being soon after attainted, it reverted to the crown, and a rent charge of £20 *per annum* was taken from it, as part of the jointure of the divorced Ann of Cleves. Edward VI. granted this manor to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; by his attainder and death it came again to the crown, and was given by queen Mary to sir John Spencer, who is said to have been the richest subject of that time; his heiress marrying the earl of Northampton, conveyed the manor to that noble family.

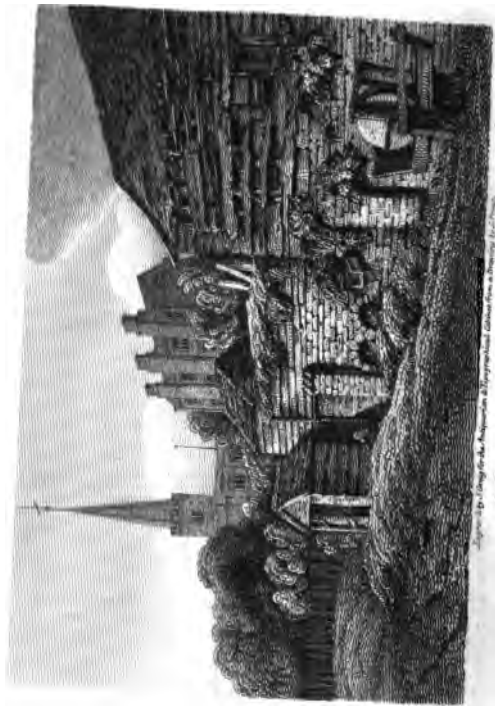
The greatest part of the ancient residence is now taken down; what remains consists of a lofty brick

CANONBURY.

tower, seventeen feet square and fifty-eight high, with some adjoining erections and large fragments of the park walls: the latter are daily giving way to the enormous system of building now carrying on here, as well as in every other direction near the metropolis. The present remains of Canonbury appear to have been erected by William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, some time between the years 1509 and 1532, as well on account of his device, a bolt and tun, which still remains cut in stone upon various parts of the walls; as from the style of the buildings, which are evidently of that period; the inside of the square tower retains much of its original appearance, and is ornamented with pannelling, curiously carved, though in greater part daubed and disguised with paint and paper hangings.

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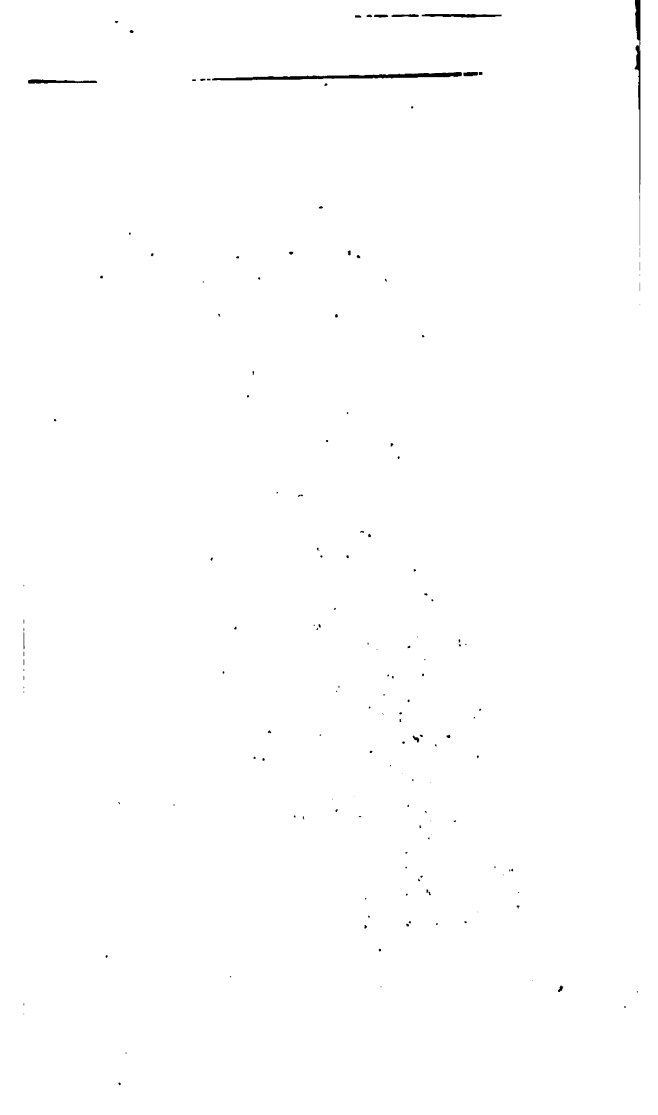
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Howe's Church, N. H.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson for the Association of Young Men of the Church of Christ in America, 1840.





HARROW,

MIDDLESEX.

HARROW on the Hill, so called from its situation on the highest part of the county, is situated in the hundred of Goare, at the distance of ten miles from Tyburn turnpike. It rises out of a rich vale to a very considerable eminence, and affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view towards the east is terminated by the metropolis; to the south, by the Surry hills: towards the north it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow Weald. The view towards the west and south-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the church-yard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth Common, where the scenery is very pleasing: the distant prospect takes in Windsor Castle, and a considerable part of Berks and Buckinghamshire.

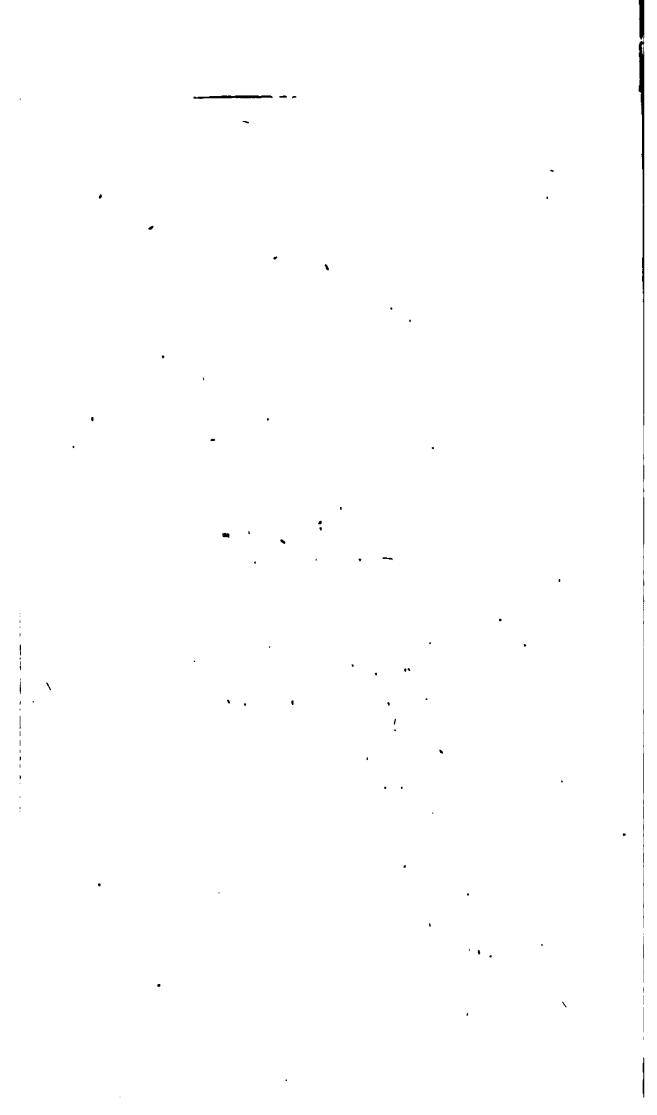
The church, which is situated on the summit of the Hill, and dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transcepts. At the west end is a lofty spire, covered with lead, which forms a very conspicuous object for many miles round. According to Eadmer, when archbishop Anselm was preparing to consecrate the church of Harrow, built by his prede-

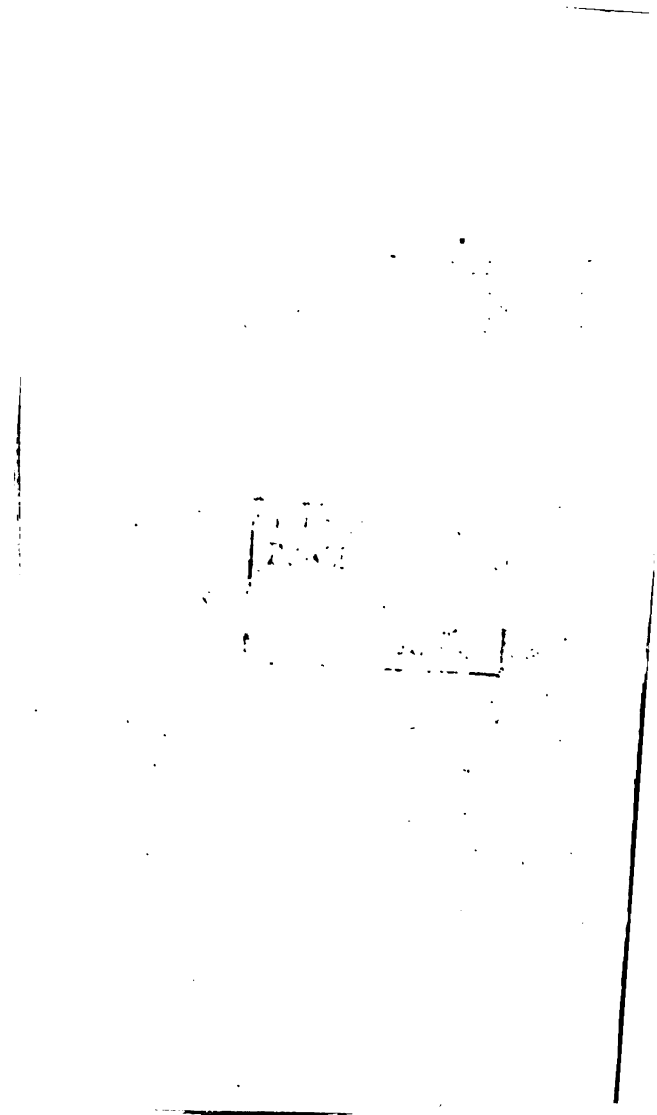
NARROW.

cessor Lanfranc, in the time of William the Conqueror, upon one of his own manors, but within the diocese of London, the bishop of that see claimed the right of consecration, upon which the matter was referred to Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, the only Saxon prelate then living, who decided in favour of the archbishop. Some parts of Lanfranc's building still remain, viz. the circular columns which divide the aisles from the nave, and part of the tower at the west end, where is a Saxon arch of a singular form. The mouldings, &c. from the pillars upwards, are chipped off and smoothed over with plaister. But why this was done we are at a loss to conjecture; for if the whole of the carving had mouldered off, the tower would have been uninjured; and it would have been time enough to have made this dilapidation when the admirer of antiquity could have no pleasure in contemplating the labours of his forefathers. The view from the battlements of this tower is truly grand: every object that can enliven a landscape, from the plain pasture lands, to the noblest buildings, are exhibited in the utmost profusion. The church appears to have been rebuilt in or near the fourteenth century. The nave has a wooden roof, with carved ornaments. The brackets are supported by whole-length figures of the Apostles.

The free-school, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom, gives this place its principal celebrity; it was founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston,







HARROW.

who had previously, for many years, appropriated twenty marks *per annum* to teaching poor children. In the year 1590, two years before his death, he drew up a set of statutes for the school, with full instructions for the disposal of the estates which he intended to appropriate to various charitable uses. In these papers he mentions his intention of building a school-house, with habitations for the master and usher, and directs the sum of £300 to be expended for that purpose within three years after his decease, provided he should die without having completed this intention.

The statutes for the school are drawn up with much attention and precision; the number of forms are specified; the books and exercises for each form are chalked out; the mode of correction settled; the hours of attending school; the vacations and play days; and the nature of the scholars' amusements, which are confined to "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, and shooting." The last-mentioned diversion was in a manner insisted upon by the founder, who requires all parents to furnish their children with "bowstrings, shafts, and breasters, to exercise shooting." It was customary, till within the last forty years, for the scholars of Harrow to have a public exhibition of archery annually, on the 4th of August, when they shot for a silver arrow. Since this custom has been laid aside, public speeches have been substituted in its room.

The reputation of Harrow school was raised to a

HARROW.

great height by Dr. Thackeray and Dr. Sumner, particularly the latter, who was an excellent classical scholar, and celebrated for the elegance of his Latin compositions: under him many of the present nobility, and some of the most distinguished characters of the age for genius and learning, received their education. The school still keeps its reputation and its numbers, which are usually upon an average about 150.

The manor-house was formerly the occasional residence of the archbishops of Canterbury. The manor previous to the Conquest, belonged to the church of Canterbury, where it remained until it was exchanged by archbishop Cranmer, in 1543, to Henry VIII. for other lands. It is now the property of sir John Rushout, bart.

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Stone Font, Hayes Church, Middlessex

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, & J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.





STONE FONT, HAYES CHURCH,

MIDDLESEX.

HAYES is situated near the Uxbridge road, at the distance of twelve miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish lies in the hundred of Elthorne, and is bounded by Norwood on the east; Northall, on the north; Hillingdon, on the west, and Harlington, on the south.

The parish church of Hayes, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is built, for the most part, with flints, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a square embattled tower. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls, of the earliest English architecture, with plain pointed arches; a piscina, with the drain very perfect; and another small recess, which was a closet, perhaps, for holding the chrism and sacramental elements. Some of the windows in the chancel are of the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth century, others are lancet-shaped, with brackets of various forms. The Font, which stands within a pew at the west end of the church, is of a very singular construction, and of great antiquity; apparently of an earlier date than any portion of the church: it is large and circular, very highly sculptured, and stands on eight massive pillars, and on a central shaft.

STONE FONT, HAYES CHURCH.

The aisles are separated from the nave of the church by octagonal pillars and pointed arches: the north aisle appears to have been built in the fourteenth, or early in the fifteenth century. The south aisle has a flat roof, and windows with obtuse arches. It is probable that it was built about the year 1500, and that the nave was repaired and new-roofed at the same time, the cognizances of England and Arragon being carved on the joints of the fretwork with which it is ornamented: on others are emblems of the crucifixion, and devices of various sorts.

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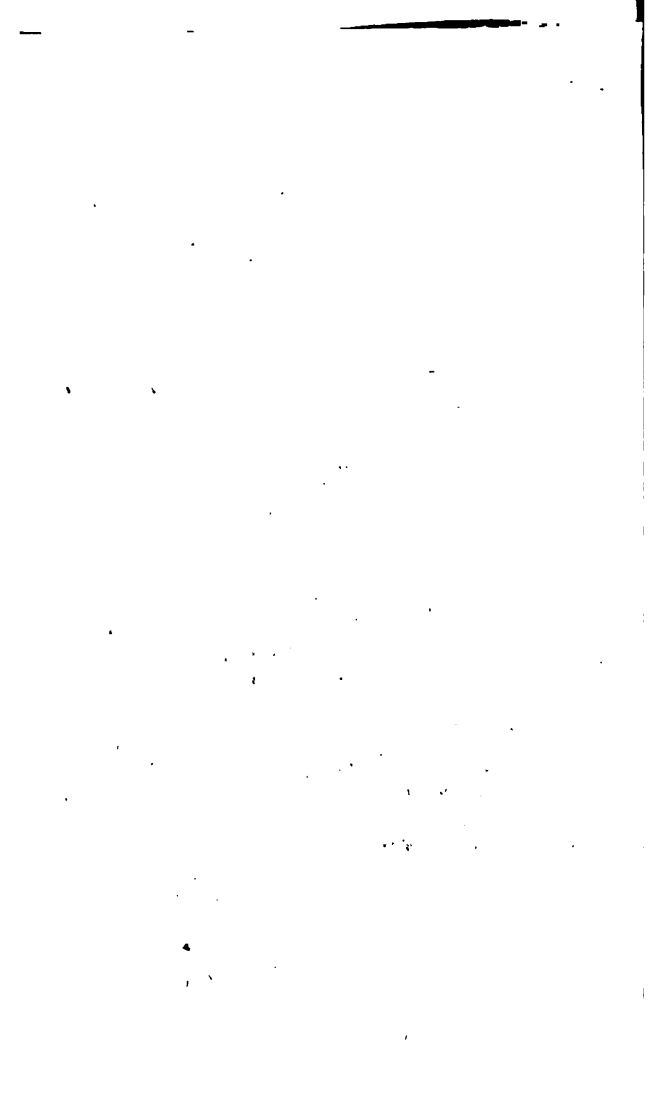
ALBANY AND
NEW ORLEANS



Entrance to Harlington Ch. Middlesex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Sep. 1838.





HARLINGTON CHURCH,

MIDDLESEX.

THIS Church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is an ancient structure, consisting of a chancel and a nave ; at the west end is a square embattled tower of flint and stone. The south door, which we have represented, is of Saxon architecture, with zigzag mouldings, and a moulding composed of cats' heads with long tongues, curled at the end. The font, which stands on a circular pedestal surrounded by four small pillars, is square, the sides are ornamented with rows of circular arches.

On the north side of the chancel is a Gothic monument with an obtuse arch, ornamented with quatrefoils and foliage (under which is the effigy of the deceased, on a brass plate), to the memory of Gregory Lovell, esq. lord of the manor, and patron of the Church, who died in 1545. He married Anne, daughter of David Billingham, esq.

In the churchyard is a yew-tree, cut in topiary work, the girth of which is fifteen feet seven inches, at about six feet from the ground, at which height it branches out into two trunks of nearly an equal size. A print of this yew-tree was published in 1729, accompanied with some verses, by John Saxy, then parish clerk.

HARLINGTON CHURCH.

The rectory of Harlington, which is in the diocese of London, and in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, is taxed in the ancient *valors* at nine marks *per annum*. In the king's books it is rated at £24. The inquisition taken by order of parliament in 1650, states the parsonage of Harlington to be worth £140 *per annum*, exclusive of the glebe (thirty-six acres), valued at £28. The present rector is Robert Burd Gabriel, D. D. who was instituted in January 1789.

Harlington, in ancient records, is called Herdington, Herdyngton, or Hardyngton, a name which it is probable it acquired from its owner, at a very remote period ; it was not till within the last century that it was altered to the modern name of Harlington, which is now in general use, and adopted in public records.

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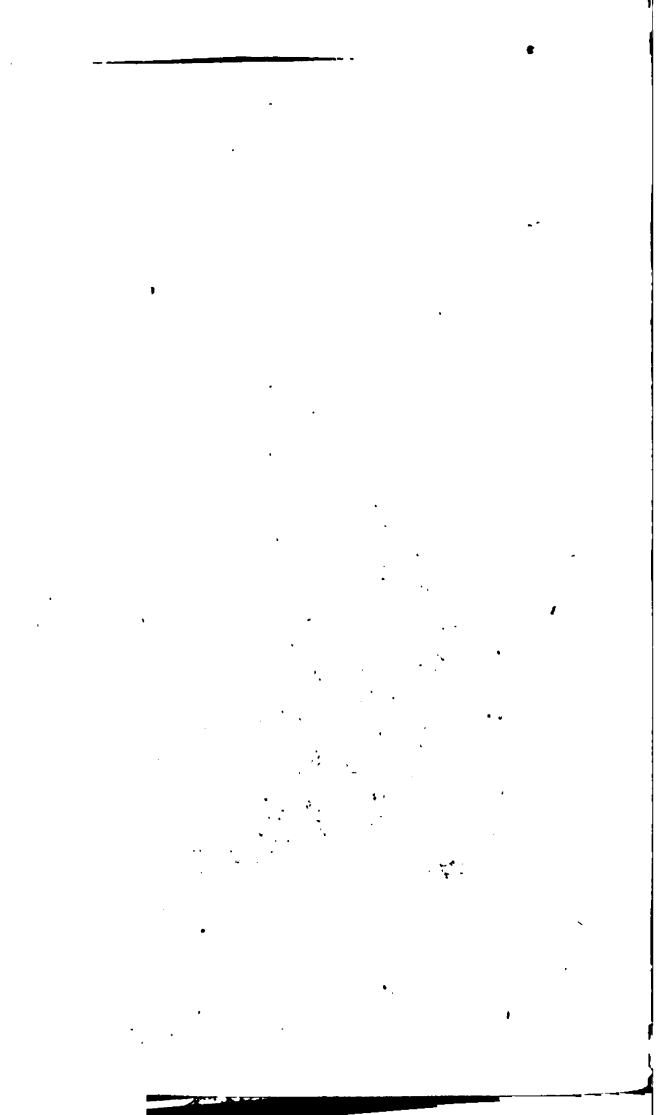
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WIER, OR WYER HALL, EDMONTON,

MIDDLESEX.

THIS ancient mansion is situated in the parish of Edmonton, nearly half a mile to the left of the high road leading from London to Hertford and Ware. It appears to have derived its name from the family of *Wyrehalle*, which possessed an estate in this parish in the reign of king Edward III. Towards the latter end of the sixteenth century it belonged to the family of *Leeke*, and descended to Jasper Leeke, esq. from his father about the year 1581. From that family it passed to the *Huxleys*, one of which, George Huxley, esq. built the present mansion on the ancient site, in the year 1611. This gentleman's initials with the above date remain on the leaden pipes, and his arms over a chimney-piece in one of the principal apartments: he died in the year 1627, as appears by a monument to the memory of him and his wife, on the north wall of Edmonton church. The premises were lately vested in the legatees of Mrs. Sarah Huxley, who granted a lease thereof to James Bowden, esq.

The structure is composed of brick, with rustic groins and large casement windows. The porch, or principal entrance, presents a very ancient appearance, and

WIER, OR WYER HALL, EDMONTON.

is supposed to have belonged to a former mansion. The interior is fitted up in the prevailing style of the age of Elizabeth and James I. having pannelled wainscots in various forms, and lofty cielings of crocket work; among the ornaments of the rooms the rose and pomegranate, the devices of England and Arragon, frequently occur. In an upper room are the arms of the merchant-adventurers, to which company it is probable some of the proprietors have belonged. The House is now occupied as a ladies' boarding-school, and contains a few good family pictures.

Edmonton church contains several ancient monuments; the most interesting are those of John Kirton, esq. who died in 1362, and sir Thomas Charlton in 1447.

An annual fair of great resort among the lower classes is held in the high road and two adjacent fields, at Edmonton, for three days, in the month of September.

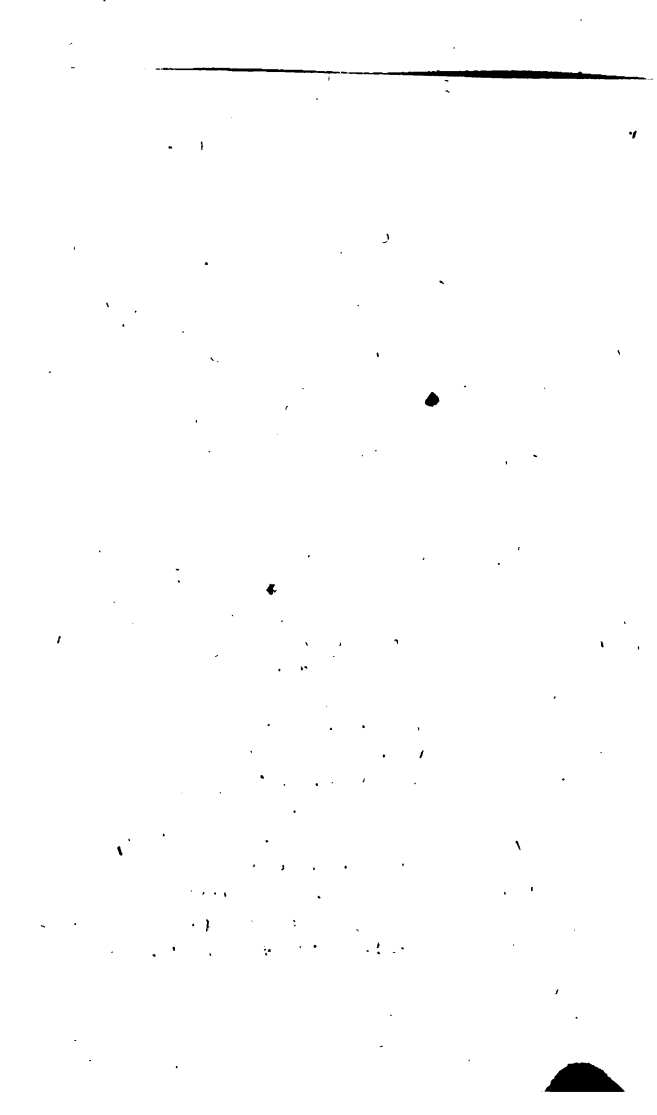
For the above particulars, and the drawing of this ancient mansion, we are indebted to Mr. F. W. L. Stockdale, a gentleman who has recently published a very interesting collection of etchings from antiquities in the county of Kent.

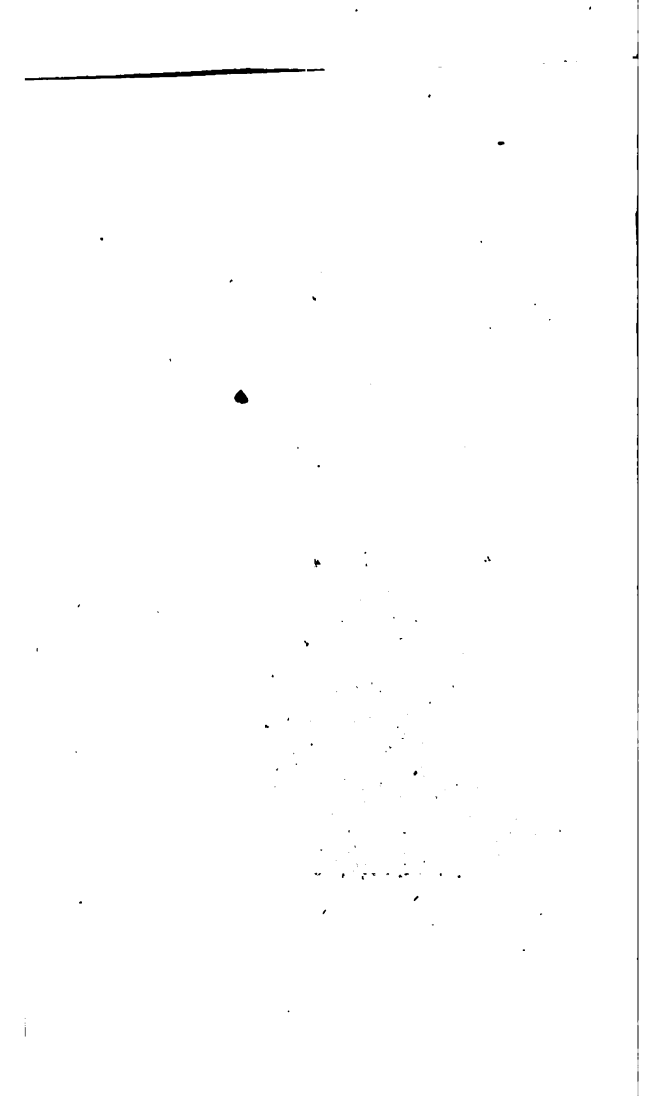
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Remains of Olden Palace & House





ELTHAM PALACE,

KENT.

THE manor of Eltham, which was a royal one from very remote antiquity, was held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, under the crown, by one Alwolde. King William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and earl of Kent.

In 1522 king Henry VIII. bestowed it on sir Henry Guilford, the comptroller of his household.

Edward VI. granted the manor of Eltham to sir John Yates, who enjoyed it but a short time, being executed for high treason in the last year of Edward's reign.

The kings of England had a palace here at a very early period, and here were kept many of the joyous Christmasings of ancient days. Edward II. frequently resided here, and in the year 1315 his queen was brought to bed of a son in the palace, who, from his birth in this place, acquired the name of John of Eltham; and it is probable from that circumstance this edifice has been called king John's palace. Edward III. held a parliament here in 1329, and in the year 1364 he gave a magnificent entertainment at this palace to John king of France, then a prisoner in England.

A survey was made of the Palace in 1649, and the

ELTHAM PALACE.

materials valued at £2754. This survey is extremely interesting : it gives an idea of the extent and magnificence of the building as it existed in its original state.

The capital mansion called Eltham is therein described to be built of brick, wood, stone, and timber, and to consist of one fair chapel, one great hall, forty-six rooms and offices below stairs, with two large cellars ; and above stairs seventeen lodging rooms on the king's side, twelve on the queen's side, and nine on the prince's side, in all thirty-eight ; and thirty-five bays of building, or seventy-eight rooms in the offices round the courtyard, which contained one acre of ground. None of the rooms were at this period furnished, except the chapel and hall. The house was reported to be much out of repair, and untenable. The hall is now used as a barn, and the other buildings, converted into modern dwellings, are called, with the surrounding premises, Court Farm.

Approaching the ruins from the town, to the left is seen a large fragment of the park wall, with its ancient gateway ; then the moat, with its grassy bottom, the stone bridge by which it is crossed, the high walls covered with ivy, and the magnificent hall. The appearance of these relics is extremely impressive, and powerfully recalls the memory of times when—

“ Princes sat where nettles grow.”

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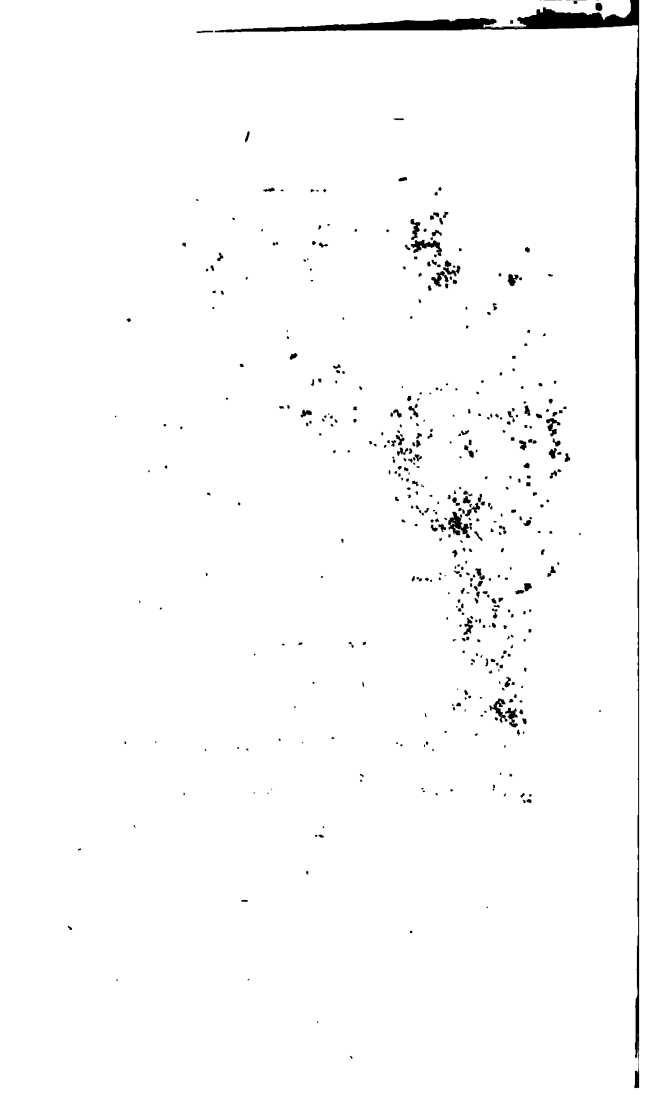
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Drawn and Engraved J. Gray for the Antiquarian & the Architect Library.

Ancient Monuments Bromley Church Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street and Carpenter Old Bond Street, London.



FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH,

KENT.

BROMLEY is a healthy and respectable market-town, and derives its name from the Saxon word *Brom-leag*, signifying a field, or pasture of broom; and the great quantity of that plant on all the waste places near the town, sufficiently corroborates this etymology. The manor of Bromley was given to the bishops of Rochester in the eighth century, by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and, with some little interruption about the period of the Conquest, and during the Protectorate, has continued in their possession till the present time. These prelates had a palace here at a very early period, which was pulled down by the late bishop, Thomas, who erected the present edifice, a plain, brick mansion, in its stead, about the year 1777. This is now, and has been for a long period, the only episcopal residence belonging to the see of Rochester: it stands about a quarter of a mile out of the town, on the brow of a hill, looking towards Beckenham and Hayes. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, called *St. Blase's Well*, which anciently had an oratory attached to it, dedicated to *St. Blasius*, which was much frequented at Whitsun-

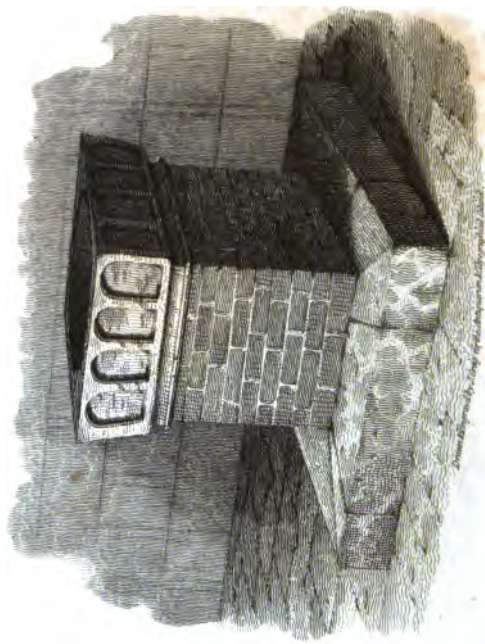
FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH.

tide, because Lucas, who was legate for Sextus IV. here in England, granted an indulgent remission for forty days enjoined penance, to all those who should visit this chapel, and offer up their orisons there in the three holidays of Pentecost. After the Reformation, the oratory fell to ruins, and the well was stopped up, but, being re-opened in 1754, was, by the bishop's orders, immediately secured from the mixture of other waters, since which, numbers of people have been remarkably relieved by it, from various diseases.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with an embattled tower. The sepulchral memorials are numerous: among these is an ANCIENT TOMB, in the north wall of the chancel, under a recessed pointed arch, with many mouldings springing from two beautifully slender pillars on each side, with heavy ornamented capitals. The upper portion of the arch and east side of the monument are mutilated. The person whose memory this tomb was intended to commemorate is unknown, but was conjectured by Weaver to be Richard Wendover, bishop of Rochester and minister of this town; but this prelate, who died in 1250, was, according to Dart and Godwin, buried in Westminster Abbey, by the king's (Henry III.) express orders. Against the same wall is an inscribed tablet, in memory of bishop Zachary Pearce, D. D. who died in June 1774, aged eighty-four years; and a slab in the

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The Old Brewery Church, Kent.

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FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH.

pavement records the name and virtues of John Younge, another bishop of Rochester: he died at the age of seventy-one, in April 1605. Two other bishops of this see were also interred in this edifice.

The Font, which is an excavated block of Purbeck, is elevated by brick-work, and bears undoubted evidence of its high antiquity: the basin is hollowed to a size sufficiently large for emersion. The Font is nearly square, the upper portion being rather larger than the lower, and the sides are ornamented with the plain semicircular arches of the Norman architecture.

There is a college at Bromley, founded in pursuance of the will of the benevolent John Warner, bishop of Rochester, bearing date in 1666: it is for the residence and maintenance of twenty widows, of loyal and orthodox clergymen. The original endowments have been considerably increased, by the gifts of various persons, since that period. In 1756 Mrs. Helen Betenson, of Bradbourne, in this county, bequeathed the sum of £10,000, for the purpose of erecting ten additional houses, for as many widows of clergymen: since that, a bequest of £12,000, made under certain limitations, by William Pearce, esq. brother to bishop Pearce, for the building of ten more houses for clergymen's widows, has also fallen in; so that this excellent charity is in a very flourishing condition. The widows on bishop Warner's foundation have £30:10 each, with coals and candles; the others have £20 each. The salary of the chaplain,

FONT AND ANCIENT MONUMENT IN BROMLEY CHURCH.

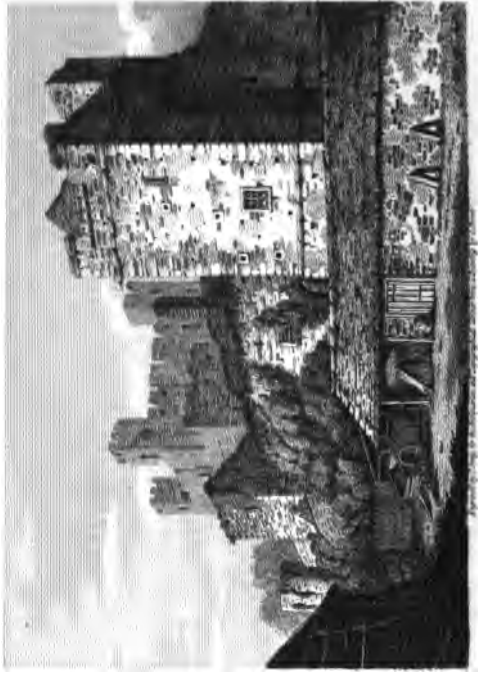
who must belong to Magdalene College, Oxford, has been increased at different times, and is now about £86 *per annum*.

This institution is under the management of fourteen trustees. The college buildings are pleasantly situated at the north end of the town.

The population of this parish, according to the act of 1800, amounted to 2700; the number of houses to 524. The markets are well supplied. The grant for holding them was obtained by the bishop of Rochester, from Henry VI. in the year 1447 or 1448.

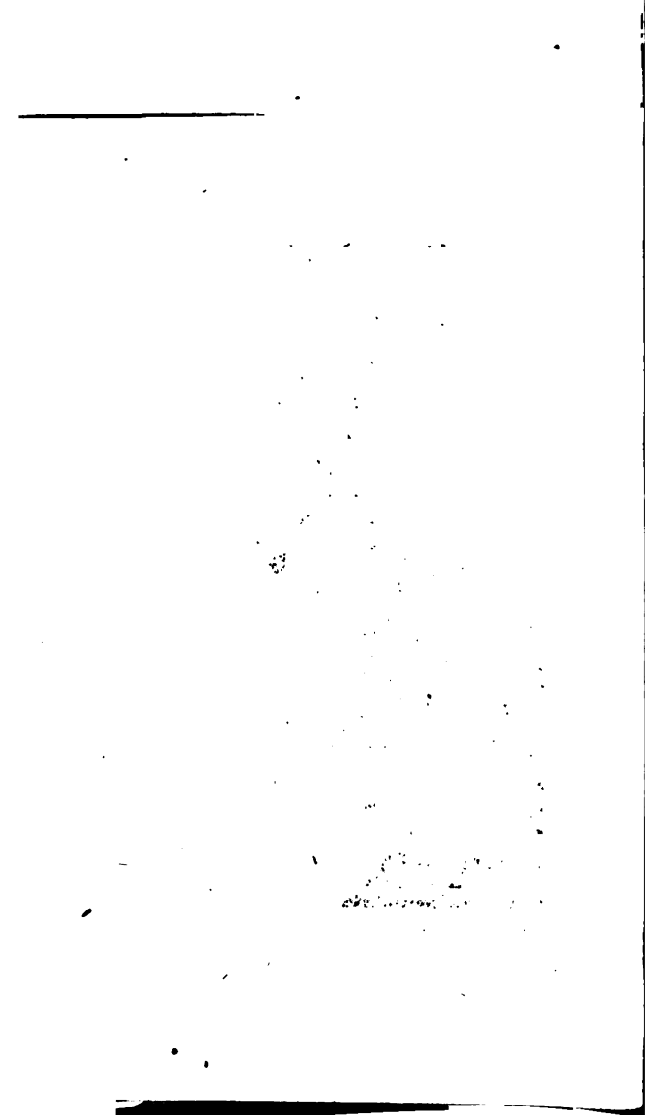
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2. Rochester Castle, Kent.





ROCHESTER CASTLE,

KENT.

ROCHESTER CASTLE is supposed to occupy a portion of the Roman station Durobrivis. The earliest notice we have of it, which can be relied on, is in 765, when Egbert, king of Kent, gave a certain portion of land to the church, lying within the walls of the Castle of Rochester. In 855 Ethelwulph, king of Wessex, gave a house to one Dunne, his minister, situated—"in meridie Castellii Hroffi." Kilburne, indeed, says, that "Cesar commanded the Castle to be built (according to Roman order), to awe the Britons, and the same was called the Castle of Medway; but time and tempests bringing it entirely to decay, Oise, or Uske, king of Kent, about the year 490, caused Hroff, one of his chief councillors, and lord of this place, to build a new Castle upon the old foundation, and hereupon it took the name of *Hroffe's Ceaster*."

The Castle was dilapidated by the Danes, but was afterwards repaired and garrisoned by William the Conqueror. The repairs appear to have been effected under the superintendence of Odo, bishop of Baieux, who had been constituted earl of Kent and chief justiciary of England; but afterwards, proving tyrannical, was seized

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

and sent prisoner to Rouen, in Normandy, where he continued till the accession of William Rufus, who restored him to his titles and possessions, but neither duty nor gratitude could restrain the turbulence of Odo, who excited an insurrection in Kent, in favour of Robert duke of Normandy, the king's brother; and having pillaged and destroyed various places, secured his plunder in Rochester Castle. Rufus immediately laid siege to the Castle, which was stoutly defended for a considerable time, by Odo's friends. The king, who was incensed at their resistance, refused to grant them any terms, but was at length persuaded to pardon them. They were, however, compelled to abjure the realm, with forfeiture of their estates. Odo himself was sent prisoner to Tunbridge castle, but the king afterwards pardoned him, on condition that he quitted the realm for ever.

The Castle was soon afterwards repaired, and the keep (of which such considerable portions remain) built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, who was particularly skilful in architecture and masonry.

In the year 1126 Henry I. granted to William Corboyl, the then archbishop of Canterbury, and to his successors, the custody of this Castle. It was, however, resumed by Henry II. probably after his quarrel with the ambitious Thomas a Becket. In 1215, when king John was embroiled with his barons, and had signed Magna Charta, though contrary to his inclina-

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

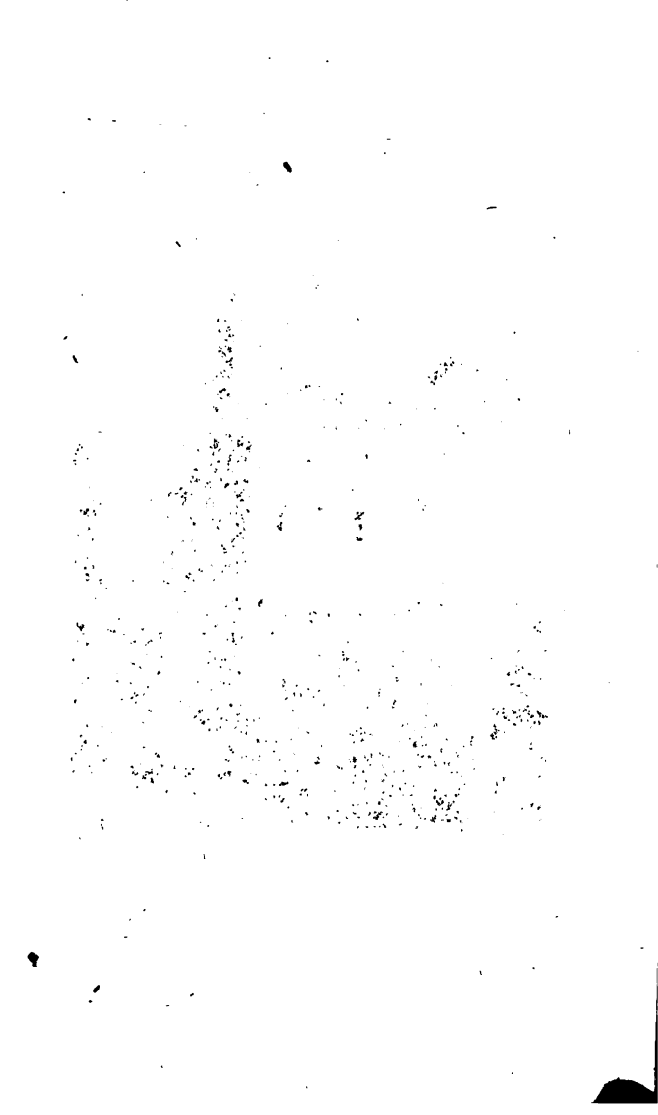
tions, he, determining to recede from his oath, which he asserted had been forced from him, retired to the Isle of Wight, obtained the pope's interdict, and assistance from the French. The prelacy in vain endeavoured to accommodate matters between the ill-advised monarch and the exasperated barons, who, feeling indignant at their sovereign's perjury, prepared to appeal to arms; and having seized on the Castle of Rochester, entrusted its defence to William de Albine, a brave and skilful soldier. The king, convinced of the importance of this fortress, besieged it in a regular manner. The barons deputed Robert Fitz-Walter to its relief; but John had taken such measures for security, by breaking down hedges and fortifying the passes, that Fitz-Walter, with nearly double the number of the king's army, was compelled to leave the besieged to his mercy.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, the chief of the associated barons, soon after the king obtained possession of Rochester Castle, laid siege to it; but, being called off by a feint which the king made upon the city of London, the few troops he left to continue the siege were soon discomfited and put to flight. But little more occurs in the history of this Castle, excepting the names of those to whom its custody has been entrusted.

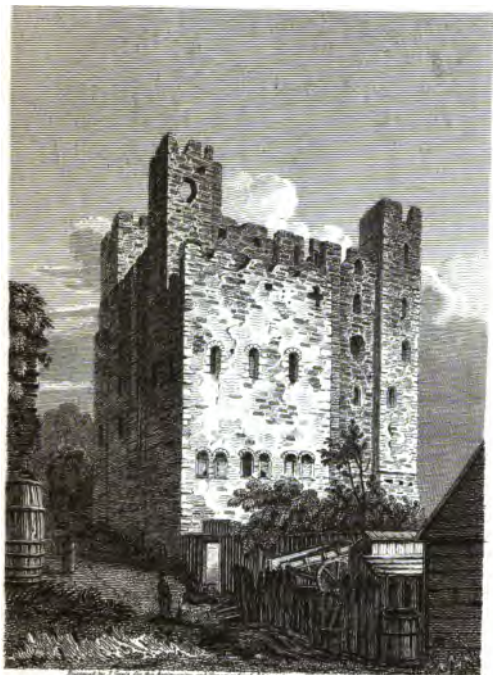
The situation of Rochester Castle was extremely favourable for defence, standing at the south-west angle of the city, on an eminence, rising abruptly from the Medway: that river preserved it from attack on the

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

west, whilst its south, east, and north sides were encircled by a deep ditch. The outward walls, which formed an irregular parallelogram of about 300 feet in length, were strengthened by several square and round towers, embrasured, and provided with loop-holes and machicolations; but these, with the walls themselves, are now in a state of utter ruin. On the north-east was the principal entrance: this was defended by a tower gateway, with outworks at the sides. The keep, or Great Tower, erected by bishop Gundulph, is still nearly perfect, as to its outward figure, which is quadrangular. This is one of the most interesting and curious specimens of Norman military architecture now remaining in England. It stands at the south-east corner of the enclosed area, and rises to the height of 104 feet: the walls spread outwards, with a slope from the level of the ground floor; but above that they rise perpendicularly, and form a square of seventy feet; their thickness, on the east, north, and west sides, is eleven feet, but on the south it is increased to thirteen feet. Near the middle, on the east side, is a pilaster, ascending from the base to the roof; and at the angles are projecting towers, three of which are square, the fourth circular: these rise twelve feet above the summit of the tower: they are provided with parapets, and are embrasured together with the rest of the building. The entrance to the interior opened upon the first floor, from a small tower that was attached to the keep, on the north side,



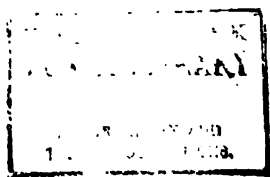
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Engraved by J. Long for the Antiquarian and Topographical Museum from a Drawing by J. Sturt.

Keep of Rochester Castle.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond Street, London.



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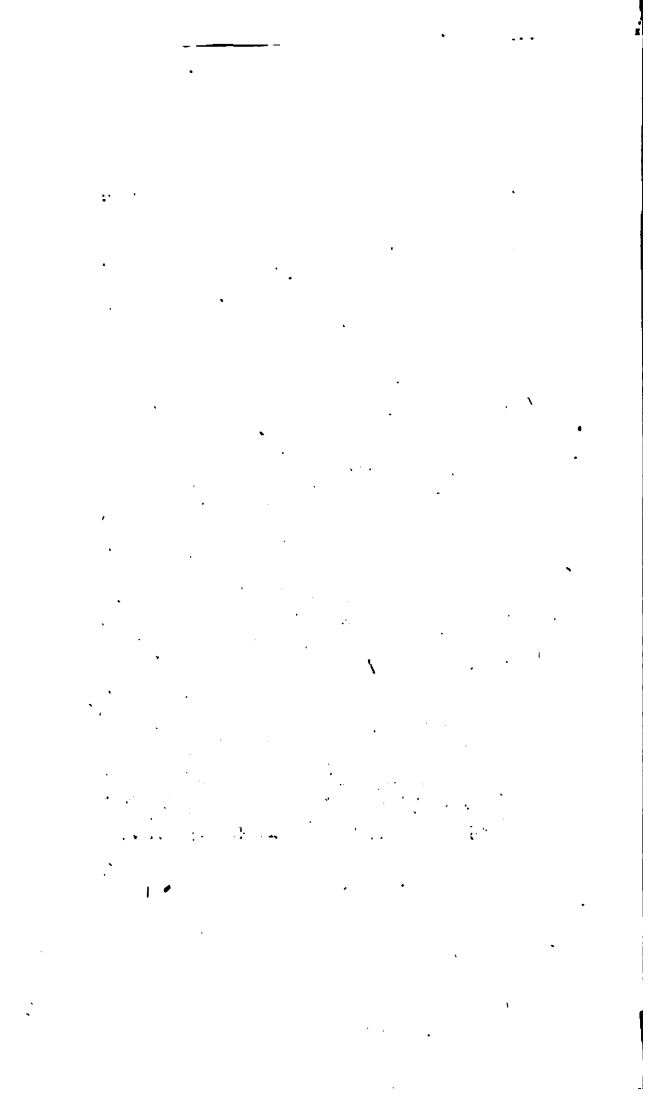
ASTOR, LENOX AND
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Engraved by G. G. Scott, from the original drawing by J. G. Smith.

Interior of the Keep, Rochester Castle.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, and J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. York.



ROCHESTER CASTLE.

but could not be approached by an assailant, without the greatest danger. The first ascent was by a flight of twelve steps, leading round the north-west angle to an arched gate and covered way, beneath which a flight of seven steps led forward to a drawbridge that connected with the arched gateway of the entrance tower: this opened into the vestibule, between which and the keep there were no other avenues of communication than by a third arched passage in the thickness of the wall. This latter, being the immediate inlet to the body of the keep, was defended by a massive gate and portcullis, the hinges and grooves of which remain; and in the roof are openings, for the purpose of showering destruction on the heads of assailants.

The interior of the keep is divided by a strong wall, into two nearly equal parts, communicating, however, by open arches on each floor. The floors were three in number, independent of the basement story; but these were removed when the Castle was dismantled, in the reign of James I. The basement story was low and gloomy; the first floor, which seems to have been occupied by the soldiery, was twenty-two feet in height; the second floor, which consisted of the state apartments, was twenty-eight feet in height, and considerably ornamented. The upper floor was sixteen feet high. From the remains of a large arch in the south-east corner, it seems highly probable that the chapel was placed here; though this cannot be absolutely de-

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

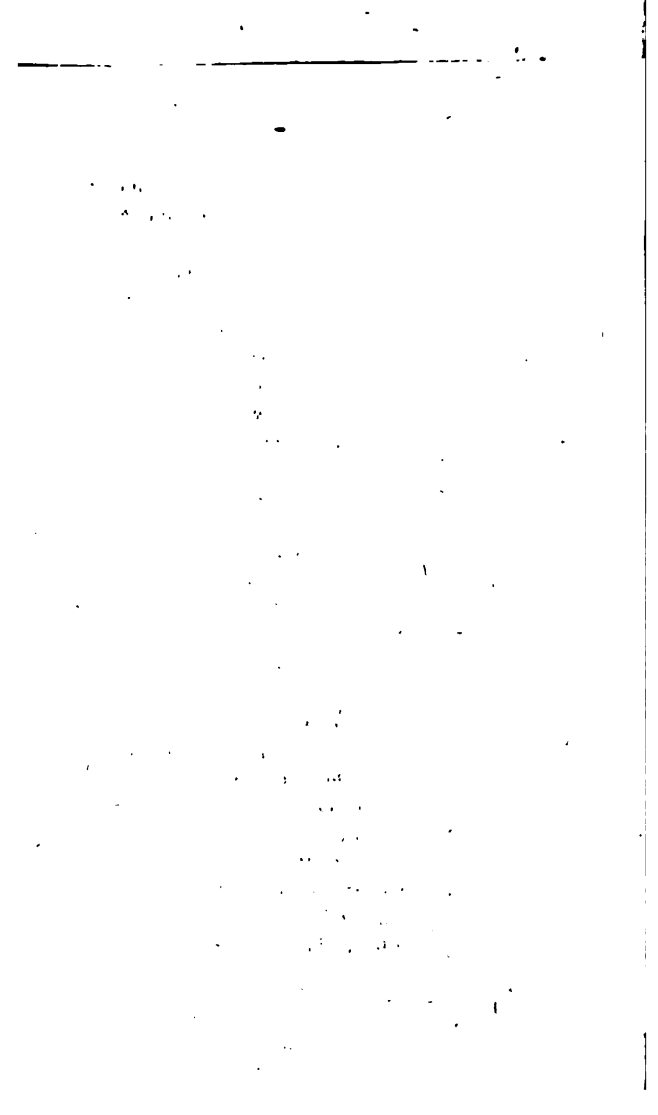
terminated, the destruction of this angle, in the wars between king John and his barons, and its subsequent re-edification in a different style of architecture, having caused some small alteration in the plan of the building as arranged by bishop Gundulph.

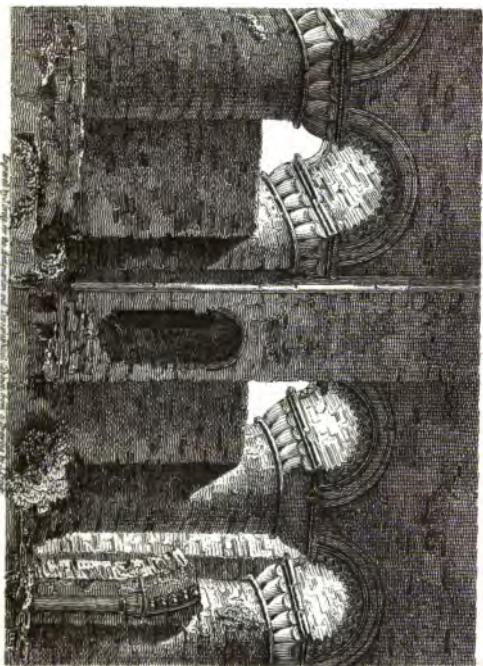
All the walls are composed of the common Kentish rag-stone, cemented by a strong mortar, in the composition of which immense quantities of sea-shells were used, and which has acquired, from age, a consistency equal, if not superior, to the stone itself. The coigns are of a yellow kind of stone, said to have been brought from Caen, in Normandy: the window-frames, together with the mouldings round the principal entrance, the faces of the columns in the state apartments, and the arches above, as well as those in the fire-places, are all of this stone; but the vaultings of the galleries, together with the staircases and all the arches within the walls themselves, are formed of the rude rag-stones, which seem to have been placed on wooden centres, and the mortar poured over them, in so liquid a state, as to fill up every crevice, and unite the whole in one mass.

About the beginning of the last century, an attempt, originating in sordid motives, was made to destroy the whole of this venerable fabric; but this, through the solidity of the walls, was found too expensive an enterprise, and was therefore abandoned, on the same principles from which it originated.

Rochester was one of the stipendary cities of the

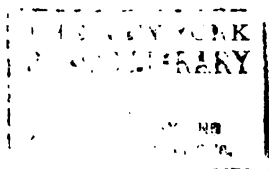






General View of the Interior of the High Water Vault.

Part of the High Water Vault.



ROCHESTER CASTLE.

Romans, and many Roman remains have been dug up here. In the Castle gardens and its vicinity, abundance of coins have been found, principally of the emperors Vespasian, Trajan, Adrian, Antonius Pius, Marcus, Aurelius, Constantius, and Constantine the Great: even within the walls of the keep Roman coins of Vespasian, Trajan, and of the lower empire, have been met with. In the present ruined walls of the cathedral precinct, Roman bricks have been worked up; various Roman antiquities were also found, about seventy years ago, in levelling a part of a large artificial mount, called Bully Hill, which is situated at a small distance, southward, from the Castle. These consisted of vessels of glazed earthenware, as urns, jugs, paterae, &c. The largest urn was of a lead colour, in height thirteen inches, and in circumference two feet seven inches: in the widest part, it contained ashes and human bones: the paterae were of fine red earth, and of different sizes and shapes.

The corporation of Rochester consists of a mayor, twelve aldermen (of which latter the mayor was to be one), twelve assistants, or common-council, a recorder, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, a principal serjeant at mace, a water-bailiff, and other inferior officers. The present seal of the corporation is of considerable antiquity; on one side is St. Andrew on the cross, and on the other the Castle of Rochester: round the former

ROCHESTER CASTLE.

are the words **SIGILLUM COMMUNE CIVITATIS ROFFENSIS**, and round the latter, **SIGILLUM CIVIUM ROFFENSIS**.

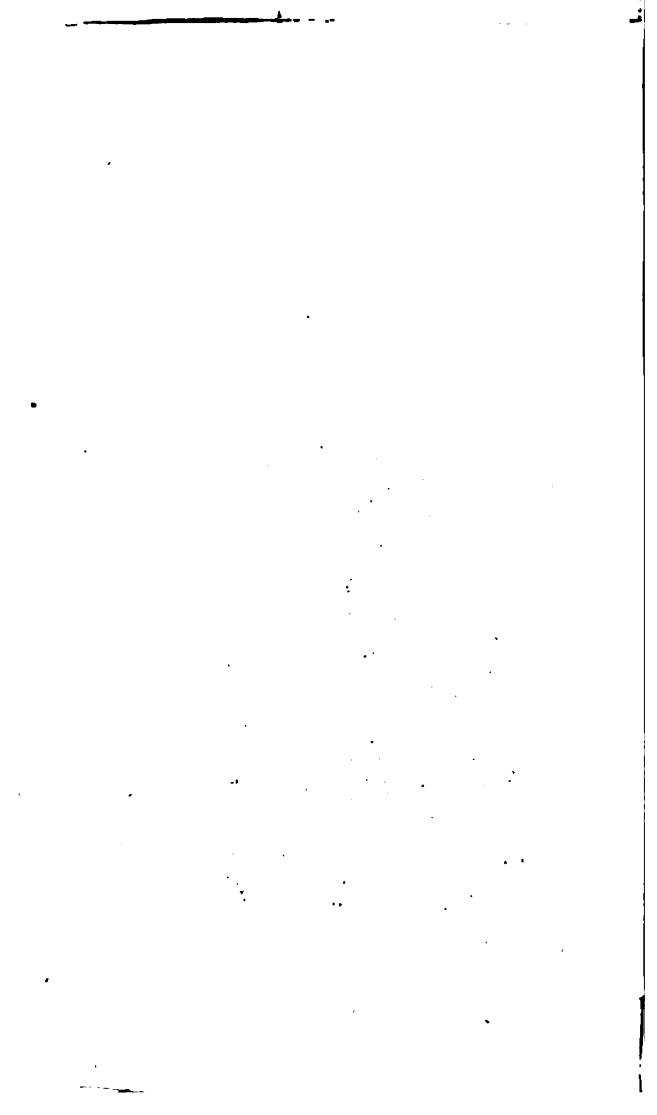
In the year 1783, an act was passed for the recovery of small debts in the city of Rochester and the adjoining parishes.

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APR 11 1964



West Door Rochester Cathedral, Kent.





ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL,

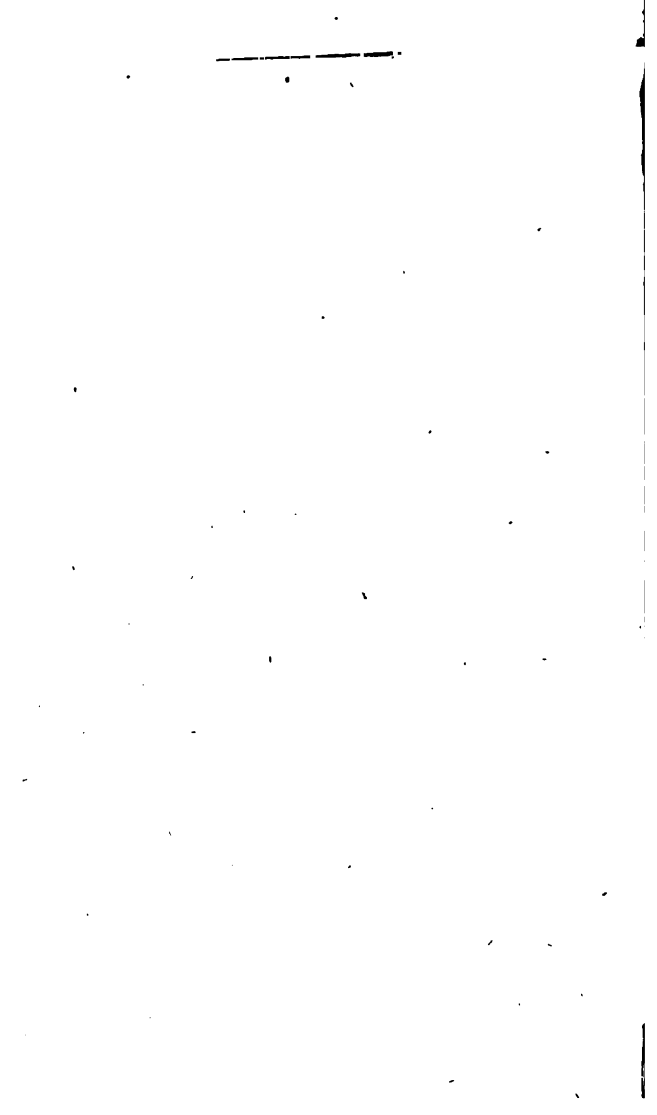
KENT.

THE Cathedral at Rochester stands at a little distance to the south of the High Street, and east from the castle, the walls of the precincts running parallel with the castle ditch. It is built in the form of a double cross; and consists of a nave and aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower and spire. This edifice exhibits specimens of the architecture of at least four distinct eras. The nave and west front, with some exceptions, were the work of the Norman Gundulph, together with the massive bell-tower, which stands between the transepts, on the north side, and still bears his name. The choir and upper transept were erected in the reigns of king John and Henry III. by the sacrist, William de Hoo, with the produce of the oblations made at the shrine of St. William. On approaching the west entrance of this interesting pile, the beholder cannot but be struck with the magnificence of design, and richness of decoration, which, notwithstanding the ravages of time and the innovations of modern architects, are still observable throughout. The principal doorway opens in the centre, under a beautifully recessed semicircular arch, consisting of a variety of mouldings, supported by

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

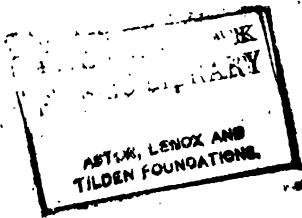
four entire columns, and a semi-column on each side. The capitals are composed of wreathed foliage, from which proceeds the heads of birds and other animals. All the mouldings of the arch are decorated by sculptures; the principal of them representing twisted branches, and curled leaves, with a variety of small animals and human heads, in rich open work. The transom, which rests upon the imposts of the arch, is composed of eight stones, ingeniously dove-tailed together, the outer faces of which are sculptured with the figures of the Apostles. In the space above is a representation of the Saviour, seated, with a book, open, in one hand, and the other raised, as in the act of benediction, and on each side is an angel inclining towards him, together with the symbols of the Evangelists. From the other remains of the ancient parts of this front, it appears to have consisted of four ranges of small arches, some of which are intersected; having richly ornamented mouldings, and exhibiting a vast variety in the designs of the capitals, and flutings of the pillars, scarcely any two being alike. Many of the recesses beneath the arches, as well as the spaces between the different lower range of pillars, are wrought heads of animals, projecting, and looking towards each other. It seems also from various representations drawn in the beginning of the past century, that this front had originally four octagonal towers, which rose above the roof to the height of two stories, and terminated in pyramids; only one of these is now standing; that







Engraved by J. J. Smith, from a Drawing by L. Farnell.



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ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

nearest to the centre, on the north side, was probably rebuilt in a different form, at the time when a considerable portion of the middle of this front was removed to make room for the spacious pointed arched window which now occupies it, and which consists of sixteen larger lights, and numerous smaller ones in the arch above. The two other octagonal towers, which occupied the extremities to the north and south, have been removed within the last forty years: the northern tower was pulled down to the foundation, and rebuilt in a style intended to bear some resemblance to the original: yet the similitude is but slight. A whole-length statue, however, of Gundulph, the founder, standing on a shrine in pontificals, with his crozier across his breast, was carefully preserved, and fixed in front of the new tower, where it now remains. His mitre has been since broken off, and his right hand, which is stated to have held the representation of a church, is also destroyed.

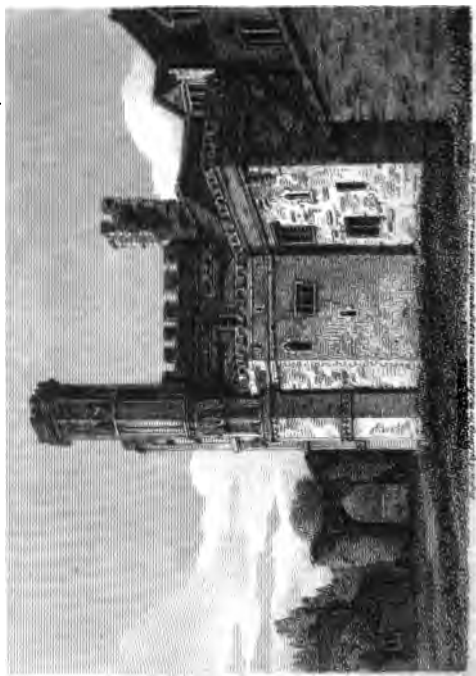
Excepting the west front, the whole remaining exterior of the Cathedral must be considered as extremely plain, if not altogether destitute of ornament. The ends of the west transept and the chapels of St. Mary and St. Edward, are supported by buttresses; this is not the case with the choir, the ponderous roof of which has been suffered to depend entirely on the thickness of its wall, aided by a collateral support from the several towers of its transept and east end. From the

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

west door is a descent of several stairs to the nave, the greater part of which preserves its original character. The first five columns on each side, and half of the sixth, are in the massive Norman style, supporting semicircular arches, decorated with zigzag mouldings, and having plain fluted capitals. The columns are dissimilar, not any two in the same range being exactly alike, though the opposite columns in the respective ranges uniformly correspond. Above the arches sustained on these columns is a second story of arches corresponding both in size and ornament. The space beneath each of the latter, however, is filled up with two smaller arches, having zigzag mouldings, supported on three short thick columns, with fluted capitals.

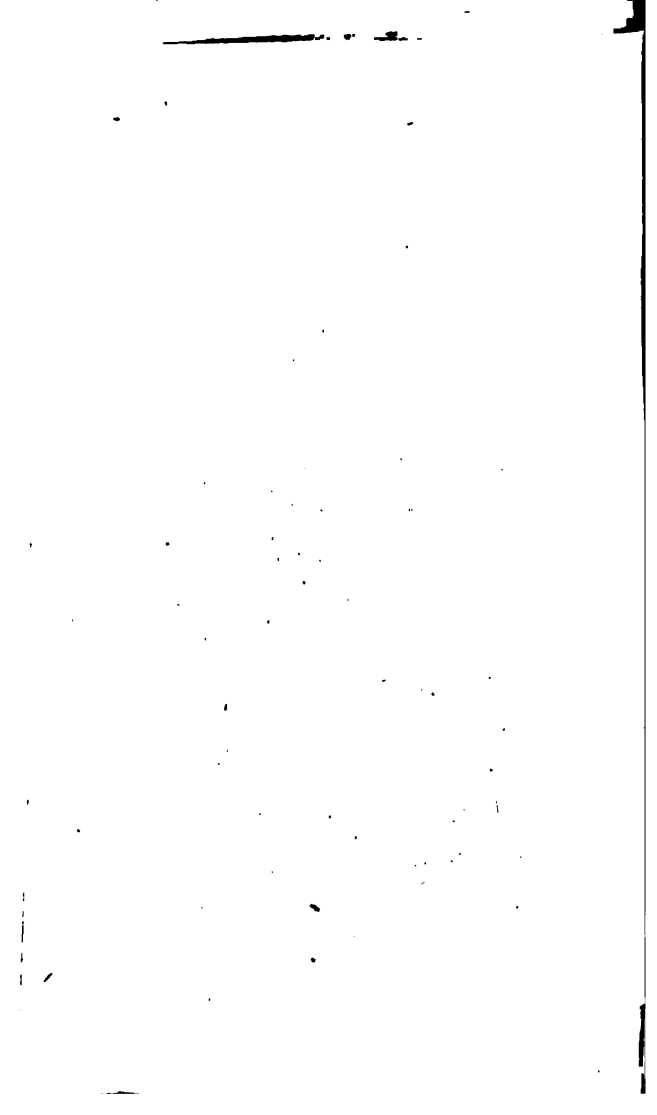
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Castle of St. Augustine, Mexico.

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ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY,

KENT.

IN the eastern suburbs of the city of Canterbury stand the remains of this once famous Abbey, which, in the early period of our monastic history, almost equalled the cathedral itself in magnificence, and continued to exist in great splendour during many centuries. It was founded in the year 598 by St. Augustine, in conjunction with Ethelbert, king of Kent, the latter of whom endowed it with many estates, and other rich gifts. Augustine placed here a community of Benedictines, and invested them with various privileges: these were afterwards increased by numerous grants and royal charters, and many immunities were, in succeeding ages, conferred on the monks by the Roman pontiffs.

Eadbald, the son and successor of Ethelbert, founded a church in this Abbey, through the influence of archbishop Lawrence, who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin in the year 613, two years before which the monks had been exempted by the pope from all episcopal jurisdiction. Many of the abbots were persons of eminent talents, and had procured divers immunities and privileges from the papal see. *Egelsin*, who had been sent on an embassy to pope Alexander II. obtained from him

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

a licence to wear the mitre and other pontificals, but the archbishop refused to permit him to exercise this privilege; and soon afterwards, in 1070, Egelsin was obliged to seek refuge on the continent, he having taken part with archbishop Stigand, in his opposition to the Conqueror. In the same year the king promoted a Norman monk, named Scoland, or Scotland, to the vacant abbacy, and by his influence, joined to that of archbishop Lanfranc, many of the possessions of this Abbey, which the king had seized, were restored, and several new grants of lands and churches obtained. This abbot, following the general example of the Norman prelates, took down the whole of the ancient church, and began to rebuild it in a more magnificent manner; but he dying in 1087, before he had completed his intended structure, it was finished by his successor Wido, between that period and 1099. Hugh de Floriac, who succeeded Wido, erected the chapter-house and dormitory, and furnished the church with various ornaments: he died in 1124. His successor, Hugh de Frotesclive, who was chaplain to Henry I. and well informed in monastical and secular discipline, increased the monks to sixty, their original number.

In the time of Clarembald, whom Henry II. had intruded into the abbacy, against the consent of the monks, great part of the Abbey church was destroyed by fire, together with many of the ancient grants and other writings. The churches of Faversham, Minster,

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

and Middleton, were afterwards assigned to the use of the sacrist, to repair the damage, by grants from pope Alexander III.

On the deposition of Clarembald in 1176, *Roger*, a monk of Christ Church, was constituted abbot, but, on his refusal to make professional obedience to the archbishop, the latter refused to give him benediction: to procure this, he then went to Rome, where it was given him by the pope, from whom also he obtained anew the privilege of using the mitre, sandals, and pastoral staff. These favours, together with the intercourse which he continued to maintain with the papal see, incensed both the archbishop and the king, and the latter seized on the possessions of the Abbey, but was induced afterwards to restore them by the pope.

Roger the abbot died in 1212, and was succeeded by Alexander, a monk of great learning and eloquence, who firmly supported king John against the barons, and when Lewis, the dauphin of France, landed in the Isle of Thanet, he boldly excommunicated that prince and all his adherents. Hugh his successor, the third abbot of that name, was chosen on the seventh of the kalends of September 1220, and soon afterwards departed to Rome, to receive his benediction from the pope, as had then become customary. During his absence, John de Marisco, the prior, being desirous of ascertaining where the remains of St. Augustine had been deposited, caused his tomb and altar, which stood

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

under the middle window at the east end of the church to be broke open, and within these, in three distinct enclosures, he found the relics of the saint ; the abbots of Battle and Langley, and the priors of St. Edmund's Bury, Faversham, and St. Radigund's, with many other persons of religious distinction being then present. In one of the enclosures, called a "small stone vessel," were his bones and a plate of lead, inscribed to this effect: "In the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1091, William, king of the English, reigning, the son of king William, who acquired England, abbot Guido translated the body of St. Augustine from the place where it had lain for 500 years, and placed all the bones of that saint in the present casket ; the other parts of the sacred body he deposited in a silver shrine, to the praise of Him who reigns for ever." All the remains were afterwards re-entered, with the exception of the head, which at the instance of the great men present, and to excite the devotion of the people, was retained without the shrine, and was wonderfully decorated, at the abbot's expense, with gold, silver, and precious stones.

Many alterations were made in the monastic buildings between the years 1253 and 1309, and new ones erected ; such were, the refectory, lavatory, cloister, kitchen, the abbot's chapel, and the great gate. During the respective governments of Roger de Chichester, Nicholas Thorn, and Thomas de Fyndon, who were ab-

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

bots in succession, Thomas de Fyndon supported the pretensions and privileges of his monastery against archbishop Winchelsea; and having obtained a declaratory bull from pope Boniface VIII. he made a bold attempt to invade the prerogatives of the see of Canterbury, by instituting three new deaneries, comprehending all the churches, the patronage of which belonged to the Abbey: after a long contention, however, he was obliged to submit to the archbishop, who, by the mediation of the earl of Pembroke, and others, was prevailed on to receive the abbot into favour, on his agreeing to abolish the new deaneries, and to make other concessions.

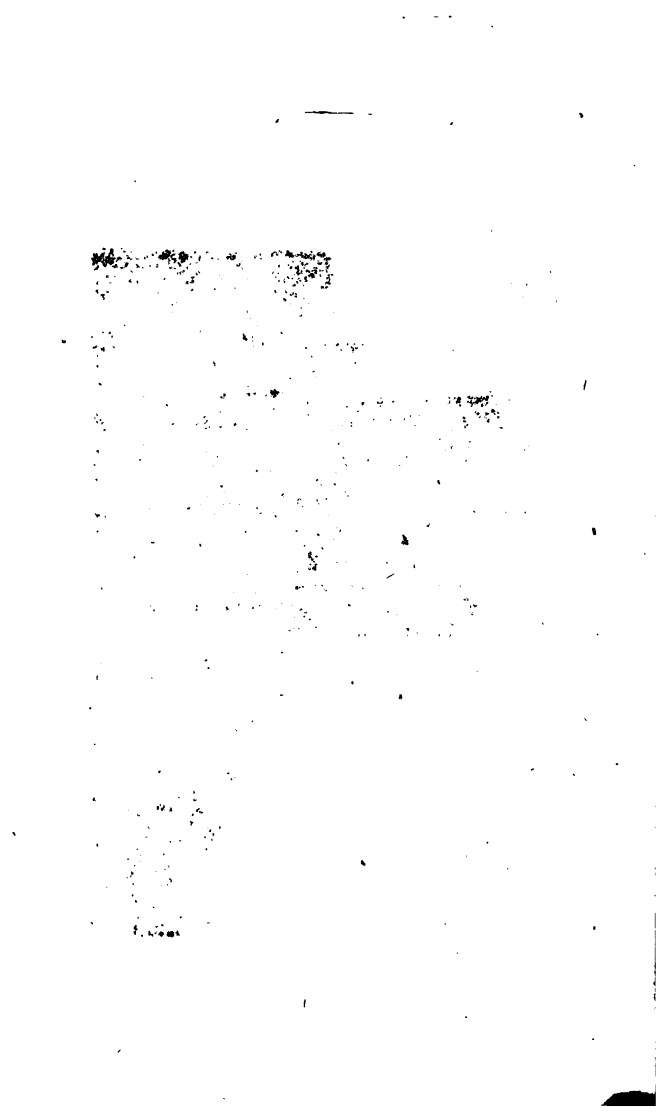
No particular notice is taken of any of the abbots who followed Thomas de Fyndon, until the Abbey was surrendered in 1539 to Henry VIII. by John Essex, the last abbot, and thirty of his monks. Its revenues were, at that period, according to Dugdale, £1413:14:11½.

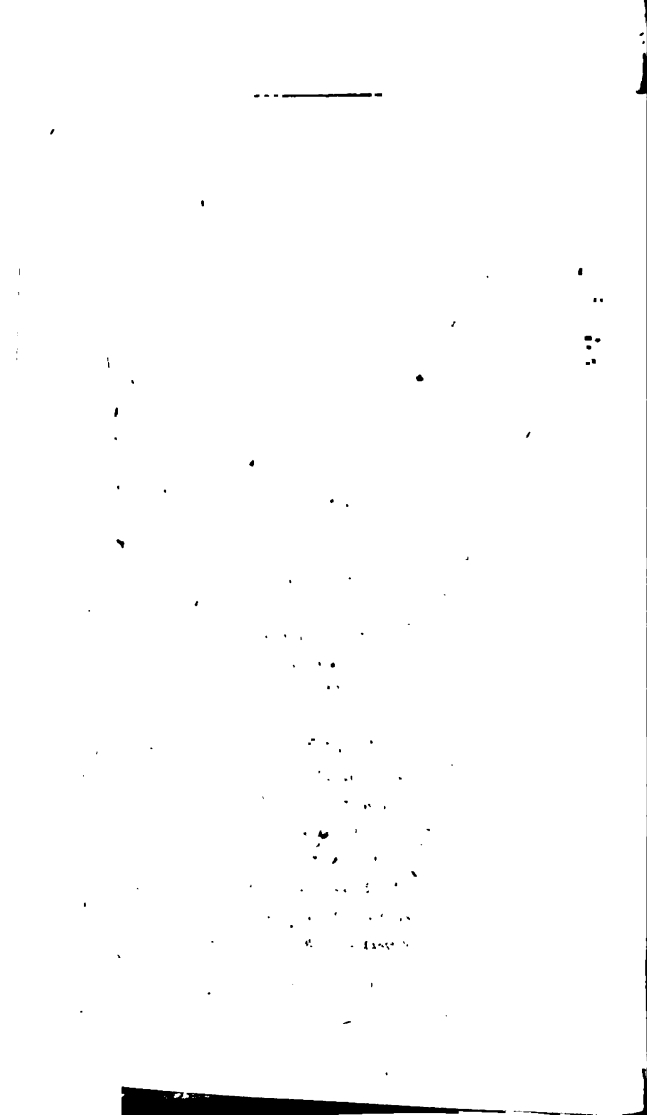
Soon after the dissolution, the principal buildings were stripped of their lead, and some of them left to perish by degrees; but the destruction was accelerated by entire edifices being occasionally pulled down, and the materials converted to different uses. The great gate, with the adjoining buildings to the south, and some others, were, however, kept standing, and Henry VIII. is said to have converted them into a palace for himself and his successors, and to have had the Abbey lands, which immediately adjoined to the precincts, enclosed as a park for deer and beasts of chase.

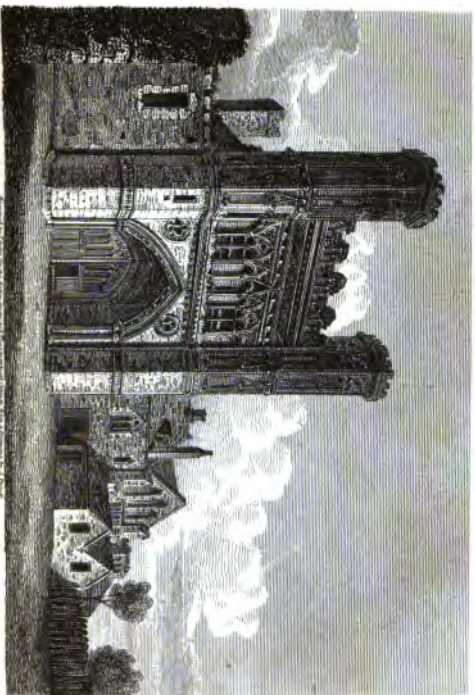
ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

Queen Mary granted the Abbey demesnes to cardinal Pole, at whose death they reverted to the crown; and in the year 1564 were given to Henry lord Cobham, by queen Elizabeth, who kept her court here for several days during her "royal progress," in the year 1573. On the attainder of lord Cobham, in 1603, James I. granted this demesne to Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury, at the annual rent of £20:13:4. The next possessor was lord Wotton, who was owner at the time of the nuptials of Charles I. with the princess Henrietta, which were consummated in this Abbey on the 13th of June 1625. Lord Wotton left this estate, at his death, to Mary, his widow, for life; and it obtained the name of Lady Wotton's Palace, from her constant residence at it. After her death, this estate came to Anne, the youngest daughter of the late lord Wotton, by allotment. Anne married sir Edward Hales, bart. of Wood Church, in this county, and their descendant, the present sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, is now owner.

The west front of this Abbey extended, in length, 250 feet, and had a gate at each extremity: these gates are yet standing, together with the buildings adjoining to the principal one, ST. AUGUSTINE'S GATE, as it is still called. This is a very elegant structure, though the interior is much dilapidated, it having been converted into a brewery. The front consists of a centre, united by octagonal towers, which rise above the roof in lofty





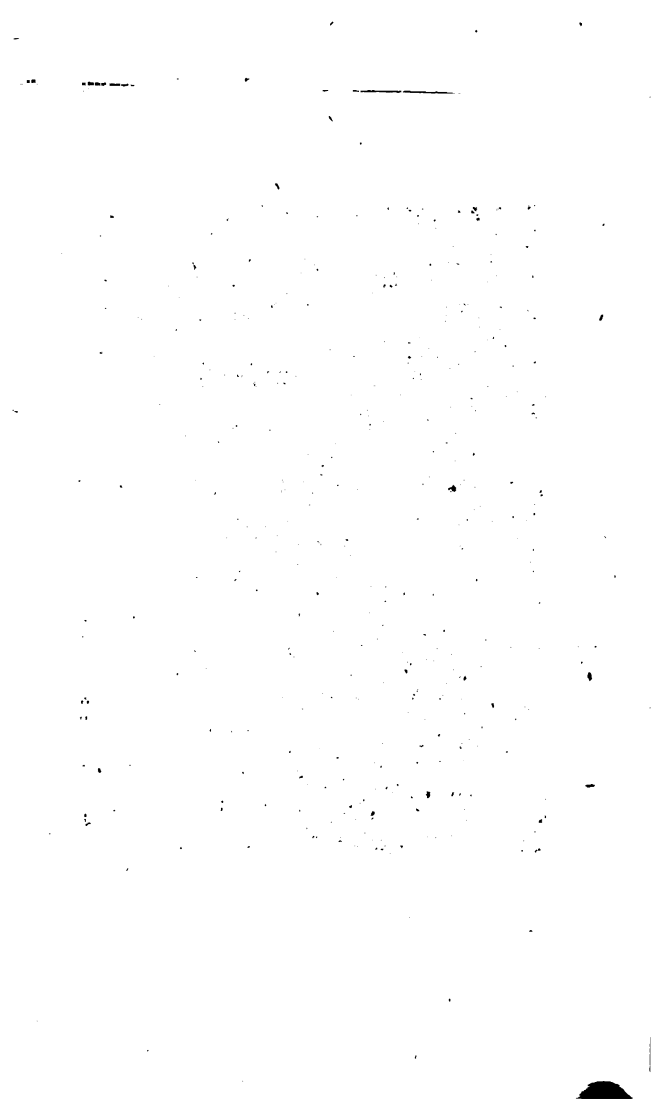


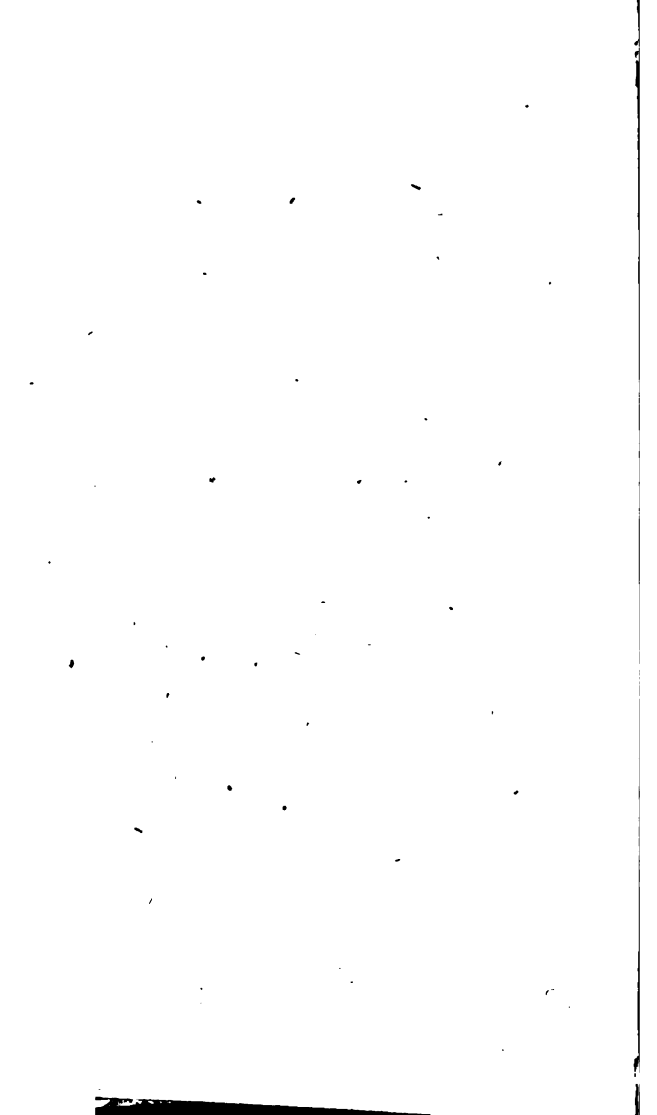
Engraved by J. Smith for the engraver and by the artist. Taken from a drawing by J. Smith.

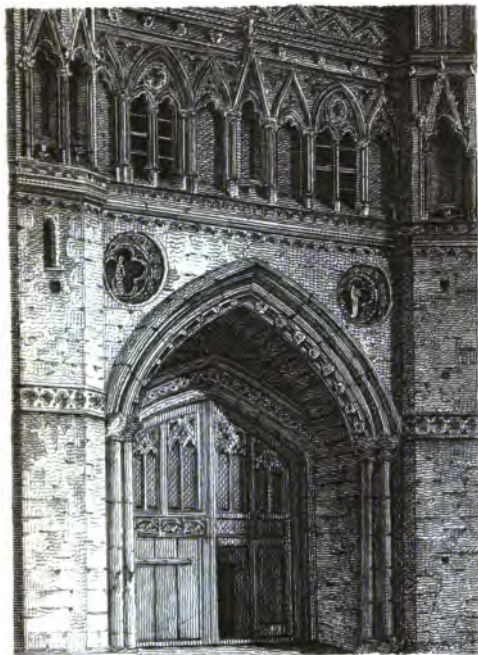
Front View of St. Augustine's Gate, Canterbury, Kent.

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Engraved by Living for the Antiquarian & Topographical Society from a Drawing by J. P. N. P.

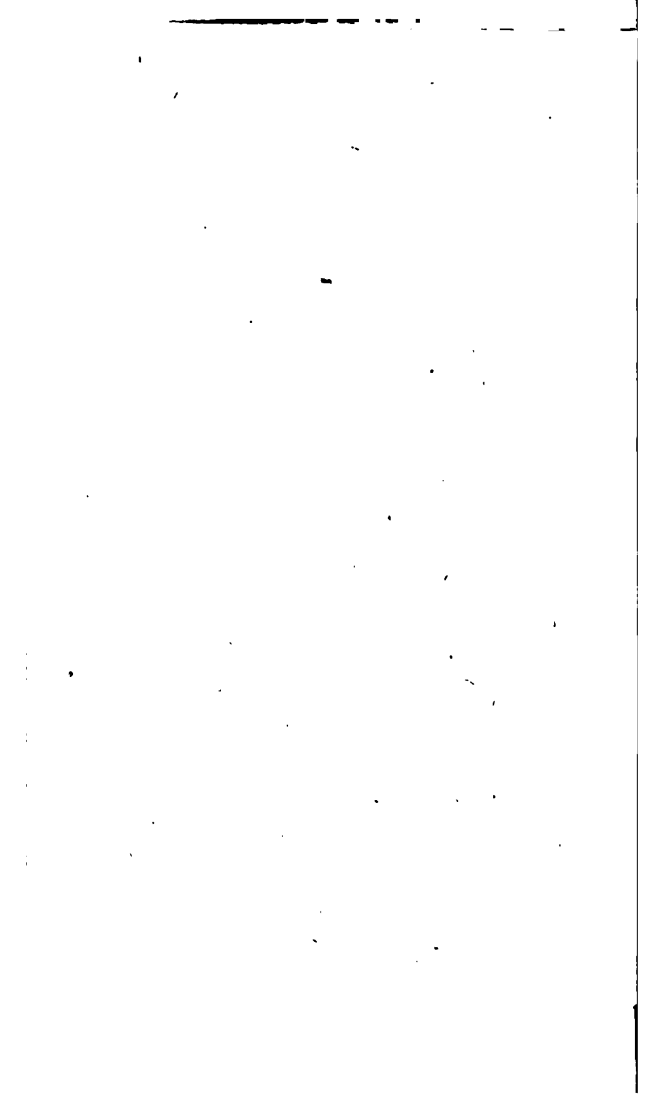
Part of St. Augustine's Gate, Canterbury, Kent.

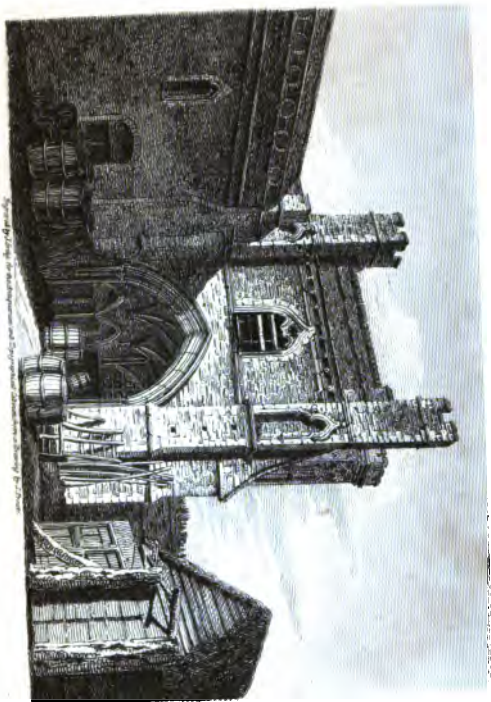
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Exterior of St. Augustine Gate, showing the archway and the crenellated towers.

Exterior of St. Augustine Gate.

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JUN 15 1951



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Ethelbert's Tower, St. Augustine's Monastery.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Smith, New Bond Street, London, and J. G. & J. W. Smith, London.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing resources.

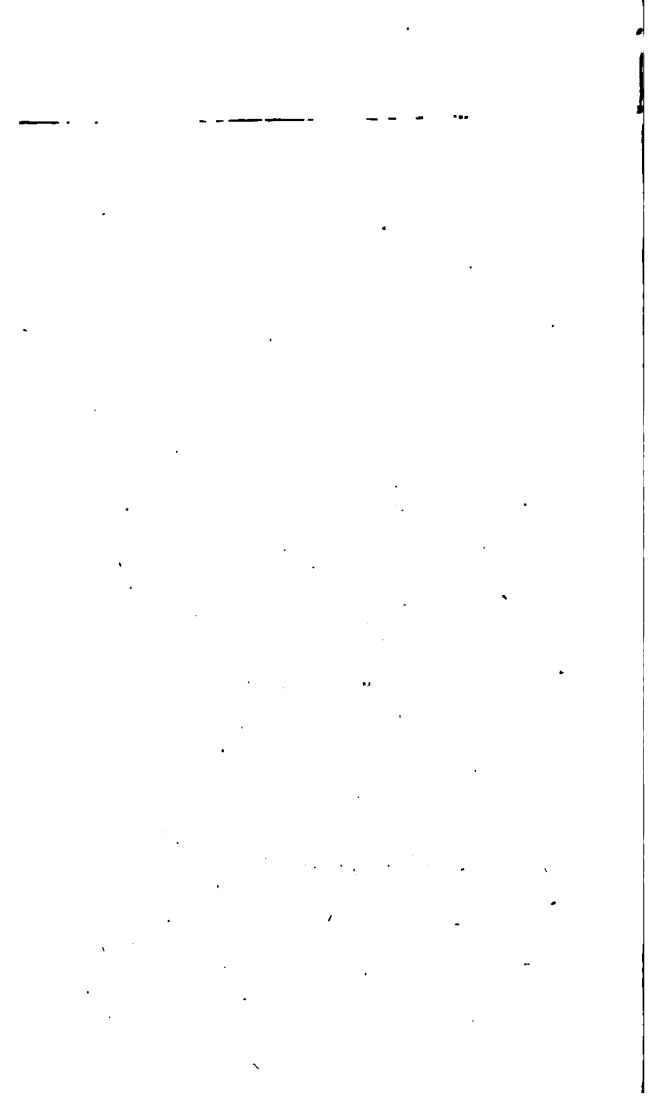
3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable parts and determining the best approach to solve each part.

4. After the plan is developed, the next step is to implement the solution. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring the progress to ensure that the solution is effective.

5. Finally, it is important to evaluate the results of the solution. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the expected results and identifying any areas for improvement.

The second part of the paper discusses the early period of the movement, from the 1930s to the 1950s. This period was characterized by a focus on the physical and mental health of the individual, and a rejection of the traditional medical model of disease. The third part of the paper discusses the period from the 1960s to the 1980s, when the movement began to focus on the social and political aspects of health. The fourth part of the paper discusses the period from the 1990s to the present, when the movement has become more mainstream and has been integrated into the medical system.

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.



ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

turrets, finished by a rich cornice and battlement, and pierced by small and highly-ornamented windows: under the cornices are various heads of much expression and character; others of similar execution adorn the angles within the turrets; in the spandrels, above the entrance arch, within quatrefoil recesses, surrounded by circles, are statues, now greatly broken and defaced; indeed the whole of this entrance exhibits a degree of taste rarely surpassed by the ornamental sculpture of any age. The large room over the entrance has been converted into the city cockpit; and so singular are the changes the different parts of this foundation have undergone, that we find a fives-court, a bowling-green, a skittle-ground, an hospital, and a gaol, within the circuit of the walls.

The remains of the Abbey church, though so greatly reduced as to render it very difficult to trace the extent and form of the entire edifice, are extremely interesting, as they furnish us with an undoubted specimen of early Norman architecture, and this of a rich and elegant kind. These ruins, independent of the Norman work, are chiefly confined to mere walls of the east end and south side, which appear to have been rebuilt in the latter part of the fourteenth century. The west end has the name of Ethelbert's Tower; though from what cause, unless in veneration of his name, is unknown. This, which is the ancient part, is a lofty and elegant ruin, exhibiting various ranges of

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

semicircular arches, some of them intersecting each other, and being curiously adorned with mouldings and ornamental sculptures. The different parts display much fancy, and though the walls are very massive, yet the general cast of the ornaments give this remain a far greater air of lightness and proportion than is observable in most other Norman buildings. The remains of the Bell Tower, which stood about sixty feet from the church, towards the south, and the walls of which were of vast substance, were wholly removed in 1793, though not without employing the combined efforts of 200 men.

When Augustine and king Ethelbert founded this Abbey, it was with the intention that it should be made the place of their own sepulture, and also of their successors, for ever; yet this design was completely frustrated before the expiration of 160 years. Previous, however, to archbishop Cuthbert obtaining the privilege of consecrating a burial-place within the walls of the city, all his predecessors were interred in this Abbey, namely, Augustine, Lawrence, Justus, Mellitus, Honorius, Deus Dedit, Theodore, Brithwald, Tatwyn, and Nothelm. Lambert, the next but one in succession to Cuthbert, was also buried here, and to the memory of each of these prelates a shrine was afterwards erected within the Abbey church. The kings of Kent who were interred in this church were Ethelbert, Eadbald, Ercombert, Lothaire, and Withred; and among the

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

females of the blood-royal were the queens Bertha and Emma, and the princess Mildreda, daughter of Lothaire. Many other persons of eminent rank have been buried here, though not a single memorial is now left to distinguish the places of their interment; among them was Juliana, countess of Huntingdon, the rich infanta of Kent, who died in 1350, and was deposited in a chantry chapel of her own foundation, dedicated to St. Anne.

Among the privileges possessed by this foundation was that of coinage, which had been originally granted by king Athelstan, but which seems not to have been exercised subsequent to the reign of Stephen.

On the day of the translation of St. Augustine, in the year 1271, during a violent tempest of thunder, lightning, and rain, which lasted a whole day and night, the buildings of the Abbey were greatly damaged, and would have been quite overwhelmed by the floods, according to the opinion of the chronicler, had not the virtue of the saints who rested there withstood the force of the waters.

The Kent and Canterbury hospital, which stands within the Abbey precincts, is a respectable brick edifice, containing eight wards for the reception of patients, with convenient apartments and offices for the attendants.

In the eastern part of the precincts a new county gaol is built, on an ingenious plan, by which the differ-

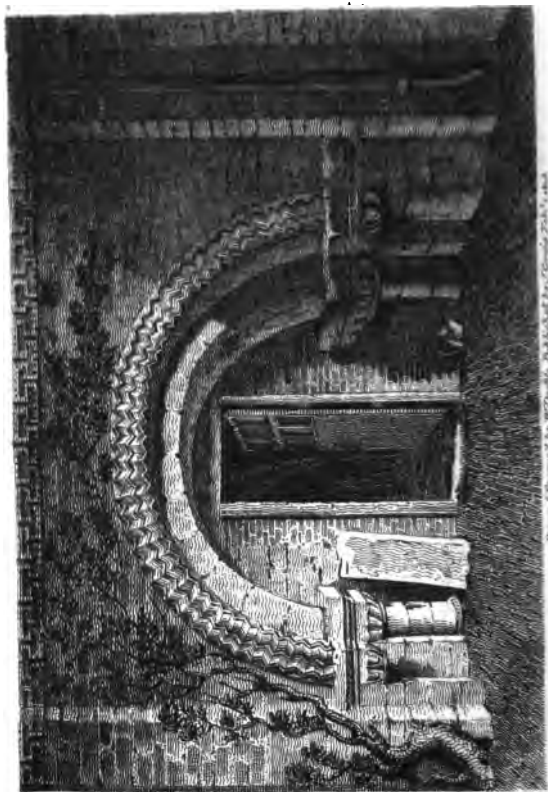
ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, CANTERBURY.

ent classes of prisoners will be kept separate, and that extension of crime which constantly takes place wherever promiscuous communication is allowed, will, by this means, be effectually prevented.

The above particulars are principally extracted from Mr. Brayley's account of this Abbey, in his history of Kent, forming part of the Beauties of England and Wales.

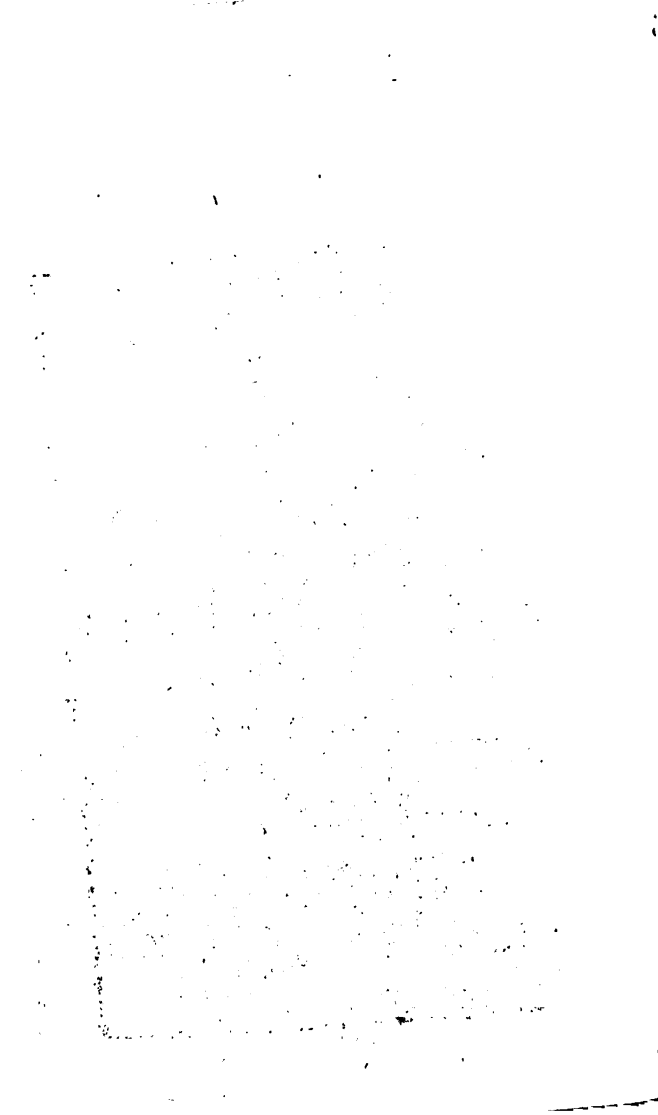
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Engraved by W. D. Howells, Published by George T. Fisher, London.

View of the Entrance, Canterbury Cathedral.



THE TREASURY, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,

KENT.

THE Treasurer of the monastery of Christ's Church, at Canterbury, was one of the four great officers of the house ; the other three were the Cellarer, Sacrist, and Chamberlain : these domestics were persons of considerable consequence, their employments being both honourable and lucrative. The chamberlain's province extended to the charge of all the clothing for the monks ; he therefore retained a master tailor, second tailor, pelt-man, master botcher and his boy, besides three servants in the laundry. The sacrist had the oversight of the church, to keep all its utensils neat and clean, and to take care of the sacred vessels, the vestments, ornaments, and books. The cellarer had charge of the provisions, and presided over the malt-house and bake-house. The treasurer gathered the rents of the monastery, and took account of its expenditures. Several authors have represented the abuses occasioned by such a constitution of officers, and assert that great detriment was experienced thereby to the monastery, " because the several farms and profits belonging to the house were first committed to the trust and management of the domestics, afterwards

THE TREASURY, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

particularly assigned and allotted to them in manner of prebendal portions, every monk having his own proper share appropriated to him. Hence the profession of poverty declined and ceased, the seeds of covetousness were sown, charity apparently dwindled and came to nothing, the wealth of the monastery was transferred to kindred and relations, and so administered food to licentiousness and all vices."

The annexed View represents an ancient entrance under the Treasury; the earth appears to have been raised nearly to the capitals of the pillars. The interior is an arched or vaulted passage, now occupied with useless lumber.

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Christ Church Gate, Canterbury.

Published by the Proprietors, W. G. & Co. No. 17, St. James's Street, London, W. 1840.

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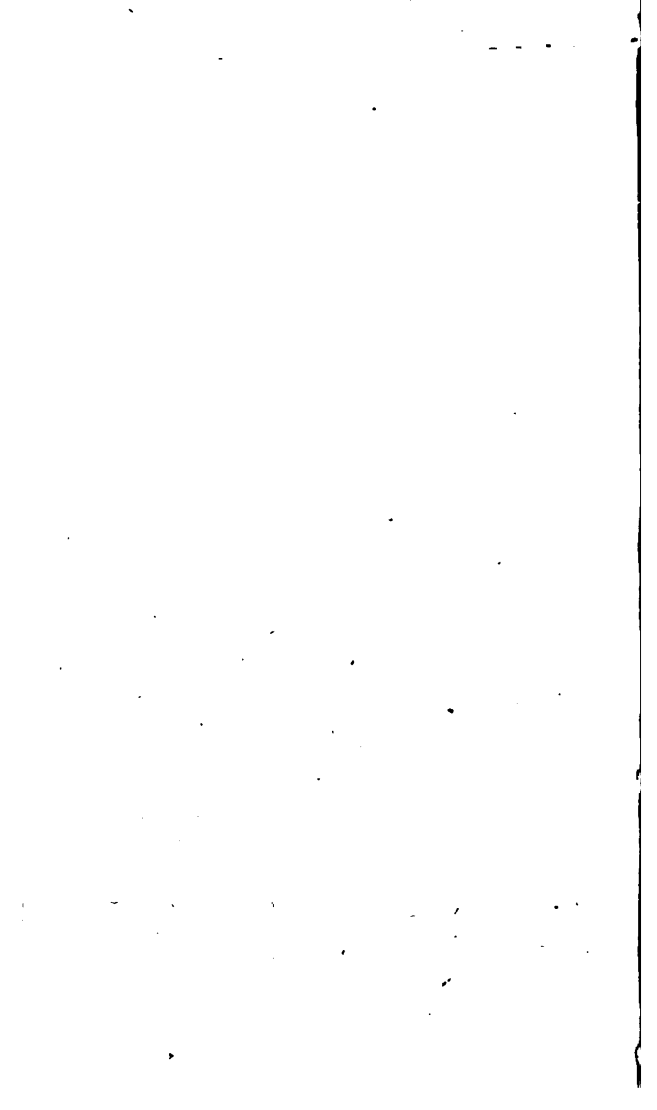
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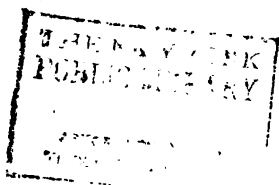
CHRISTCHURCH GATE, CANTERBURY,

KENT.

CHRISTCHURCH GATE was built by prior Goldstone, in the year 1517, as appears from an inscription, now scarcely legible, which is continued along a cornice crossing the whole Gate above the large arch : the inscription is as follows : “ *Hoc opus constructum est Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo Decimo Septimo.*” The sculpture of this Gate has been extremely elegant, and is still very interesting, though injured by time, and defaced through wantonness. The gates, which are of wood, are curiously carved, and, among other ornaments, display the arms of the see of Canterbury, and of archbishop Juxon, in whose days they were set up, the former having been destroyed in the rebellion. In the space over the smaller arch are the arms of prior Goldstone ; and above at the sides, the arms of the prior of Christchurch and of the see of Canterbury. In the compartment above the arches, are various shields, displaying the cognizances of Henry VII. and the arms of some of the nobility and gentry of his time. Over these, in the centre, is a large canopied niche, in which stood a statue of our Saviour ; this statue is said to have been shot at, and destroyed by the soldiers of the parliamentary army. On each side of this,

CHRISTCHURCH GATE.

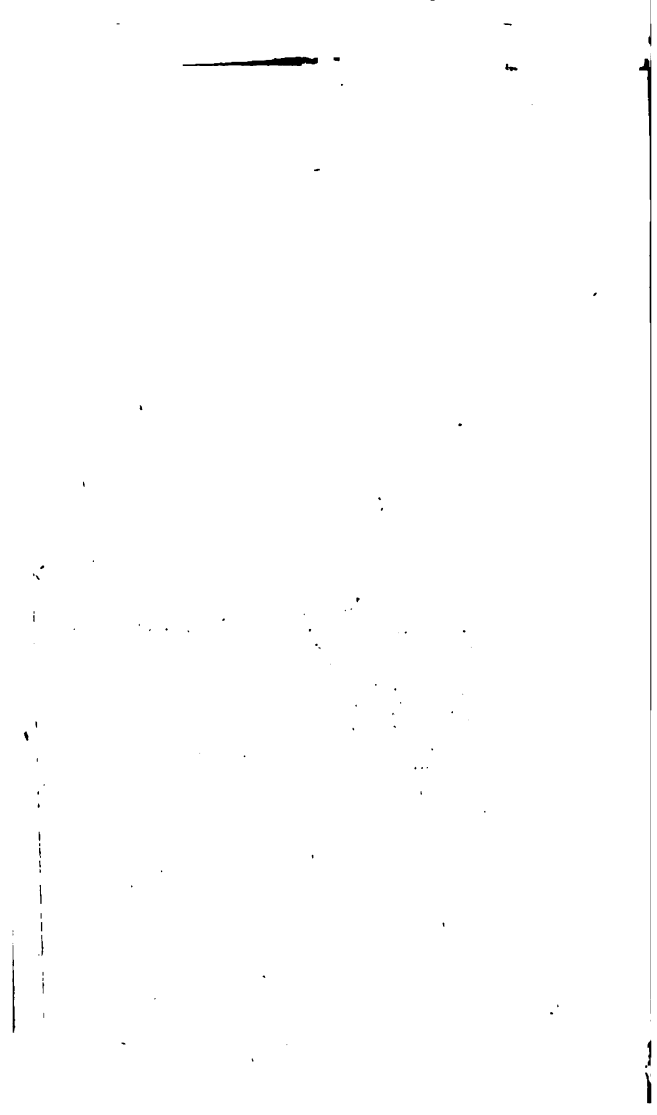
between smaller niches, are the windows, which open on the first floor, and above them is another compartment, sculptured with figures of half angles, sustaining shields. The windows of the second floor correspond with those of the first, and have small niches on each side ; a range of lesser niches is continued along the whole length of the building, immediately below the battlements. The octagonal sides are ornamented with arcades, having trefoil heads. The inner front of this Gate, though less ornamented, is well deserving of attention. This Gate is the principal entrance to the cathedral precincts on the south side.





Breckinridge Church, Kentucky





RECVLVER CHURCH,

KENT.

THE village of Reculver is situated on the sea-coast of the county of Kent, about nine miles south-east from Margate, and thirteen miles north-west from Canterbury ; and notwithstanding its present solitary appearance, was formerly of considerable note. In the time of our Saxon ancestors it was called Reculfcestre, and a thousand years has only softened the name, the present inhabitants pronouncing it Rēcūlvēr. The Romans, who had here a station, gave it the name of Regulbium ; and it was a situation of great importance to them, when the sea formed a large harbour between the county of Kent and Isle of Thanet, in which their fleets rode in safety, protected at one entrance by the castle of Richborough and at the other by that of Reculver, both being indifferently styled Rutupiæ.

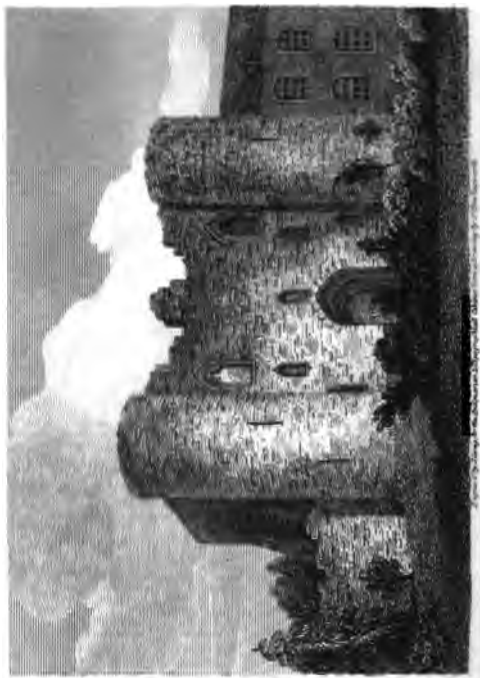
Within the memory of man the waves have done more mischief here than in several preceding centuries ; for, till lately, many houses and a small field stood beyond the churchyard ; now all are swept away. The storm and high tide of the 15th January 1808, experienced so severely along the adjacent coast, fell with redoubled fury on Reculver, and carried away part of the churchyard wall, within a few feet of the Church.

RECVLVER CHURCH.

The whole of the west front of this ancient edifice is much corroded by time: the principal entrance is by a beautiful Saxon enriched doorway, over which is a triforium, or threefold niche, for the reception of figures of the Trinity. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, and lofty chancel, separated from the body by three small circular arches, supported by two lofty round pillars and a handsome flight of steps. At the upper end of the south aisle hangs a tablet, commemorating the burial of king Ethelbert there. The chancel contains several ancient monuments, in particular that of Ralph Brooke, York Herald, more generally known by having been the adversary of the venerable Camden. It is impossible to leave this beautiful fabric without lamenting its unavoidable decay.

Looking over the churchyard towards the sea the view is strikingly desolate; large masses of wall, cemented by the conquerors of the world, stem awhile the fury of the waves, which then break over, and envelope them in foam, while the ruins reverberate the roar of ocean; and to the right, across the long flat over which the sea formerly rolled, are seen the cultivated fields of the Isle of Thanet, now rising into opulence, while its neighbour Reculver, from which it took its ancient name (Isle Rushim), as gradually sinks into decay. Such is Reculver, which another winter will most probably sweep from the map of England!

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MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



Lincoln Castle, Kent.

Published by the Proprietors of the "Lancet" and "The Times" at No. 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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TUNBRIDGE CASTLE,

KENT.

THE remains of Tunbridge Castle consist principally of an entrance-gateway, flanked by round towers, tolerably perfect, and the artificial mount, on which the keep stood, together with partial remains of three moats, within the outermost of which the ancient town of Tunbridge was principally confined.

The ruins of this Castle would be thought picturesque if it was not for modern buildings, erected by the late proprietor, Mr. Hooker, in a style not at all corresponding with the gateway. The grounds are pleasant; the outer walls of the Castle enclosed an extent of six acres.

This Castle was erected by Richard Fitz-Gilbert, soon after the Conquest, and was, for many ages, alternately the seat of war and the abode of pleasure. In the time of Henry III. it was taken by prince Edward, having been bravely defended for the barons by the earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hertford.

Queen Elizabeth granted the lordship, manor, and Castle of Tunbridge, to her cousin, Henry Carey, lord Hunsdon, from whose family they descended, by an heiress to the Berkleys; but were soon alienated, and have since had many possessors. The Castle and manor,

TUNBRIDGE CASTLE.

with other demesne lands, were purchased, in the reign of George I. of a spendthrift heir, by John Hooker, esq. of a family originally from Hampshire. His son, the late possessor, sold them to his brother-in-law, William Woodgate, esq. of Summerhill, whose son, William-Francis Woodgate, is now the owner.

The town of Tunbridge principally consists of one street, long and wide, containing many respectable houses, and kept particularly clean: its population, according to the late act, amounts to 4371; the number of houses 771. The adjacent roads have of late years been much improved, and that leading from the town to the Wells particularly so, by a most laborious excavation on Quarry Hill, by which the formerly steep ascent over it has been reduced to a very easy draught.

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Benedictine Castle, 1817.

Published by the Author, 1817. Price 1s. 6d. per copy. Sold by all Booksellers.

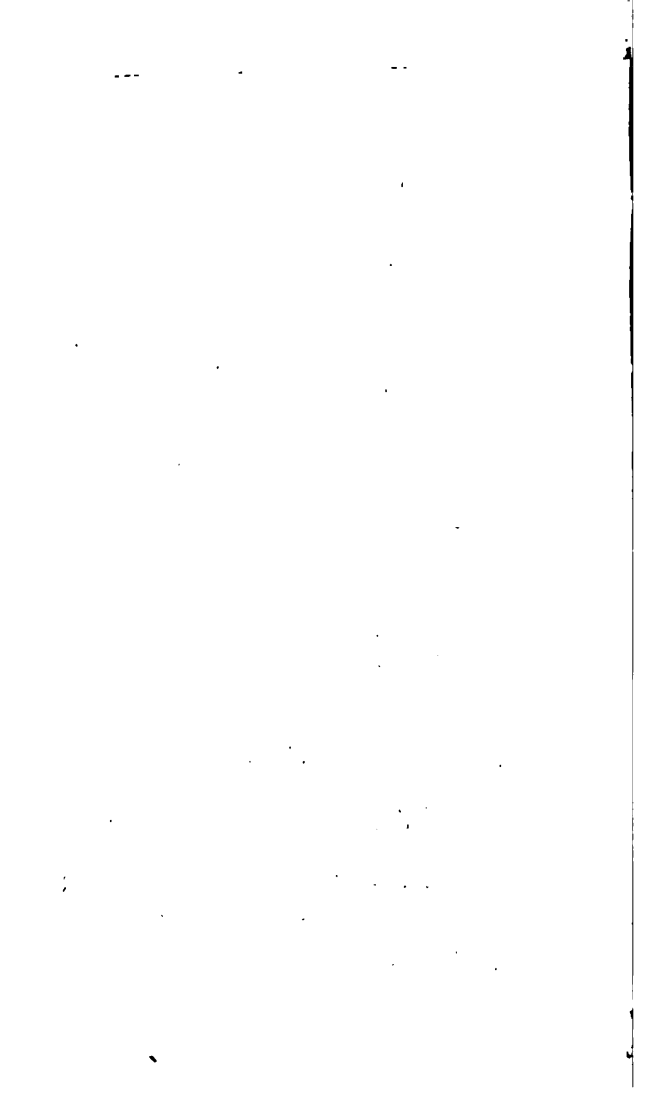
CONVULSIONS

General

The following is a list of the cases of convulsions which have been reported in the literature since 1880. The cases are arranged in alphabetical order of the author's name.

The first case is that of a girl, aged 10 years, who had a severe attack of convulsions in 1880. The attack was characterized by a sudden onset, with loss of consciousness, and by the presence of clonic and tonic contractions of the muscles of the face and limbs. The attack lasted for about 15 minutes, and was followed by a period of unconsciousness for about 24 hours.

The second case is that of a boy, aged 12 years, who had a severe attack of convulsions in 1881. The attack was characterized by a sudden onset, with loss of consciousness, and by the presence of clonic and tonic contractions of the muscles of the face and limbs. The attack lasted for about 15 minutes, and was followed by a period of unconsciousness for about 24 hours.



COWLING,

KENT.

COWLING, anciently written Colinges, so called from its cold and bleak situation, is about four miles north by east from Rochester. It is an unfrequented place: the roads being damp and miry, contribute to make it as unpleasant as it is unhealthy.

This parish is more than four miles in length, from north to south, and nearly two miles in width: that part of it next to the marshes, and bounded by the river Thames northward, lies low and flat; the soil, a stiff wet clay, having much rough ground and thick enclosures throughout it. In this part of it, near the edge of the marshes, is Cowling castle, the ruins of which are converted into a farm-house.

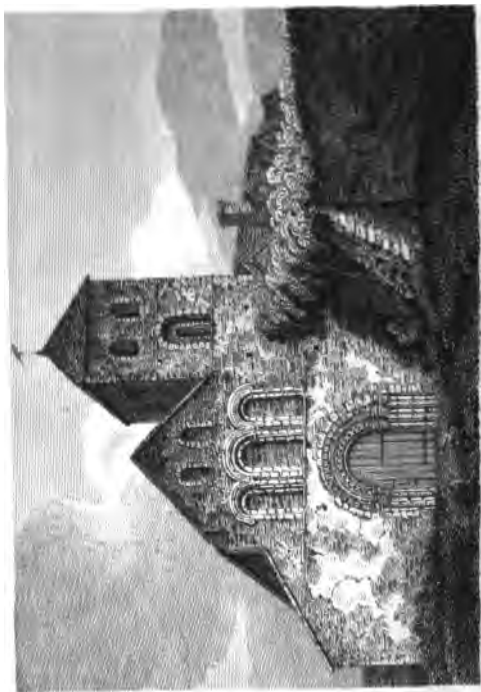
Cowling castle, with the estate belonging to it, was alienated by sir Thomas Whitmore to Frederick Herne, esq. who passed it away, by sale, to Thomas Best, of Chatham; whose grandson, Thomas Best, esq. of Chilston, died possessed of it in 1795, and gave it by his will to his nephew, George Best, esq. of Chilston, who is the present proprietor. The ruins of the castle, or mansion, shew it to have been a place of some strength. There are great parts of the towers and outward walls remaining: it

COWLING.

was a square building, having a moat round it, which is now almost choaked up. At a small distance south-eastward from the castle, entirely detached, is a handsome gate-house, flanked by two round towers and embattled, having a portcullis. Through this gate was the approach to the castle, as it is at present to the farm-house.

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A view of the castle of the Marquis de...

Published by the Author, No. 1, Pall Mall, London.

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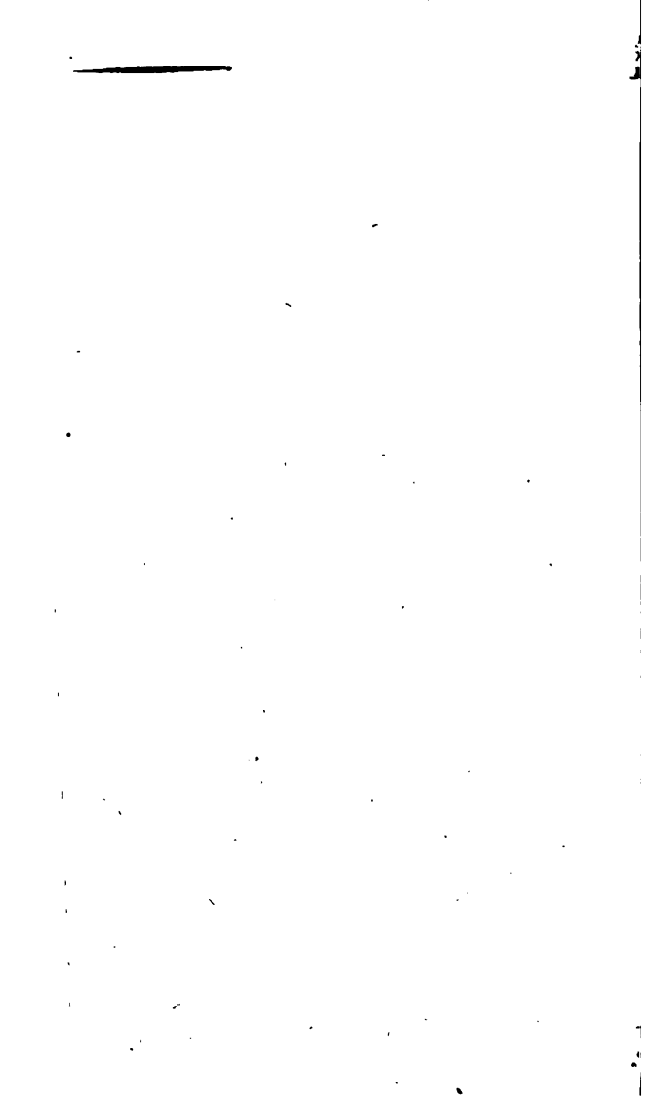
LEGISLATURE

IN JANUARY, 1881

ALBANY:

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1881.



NUNNERY AT DAVINGTON,

KENT.

NEAR the small village of Davington are the remains of a Nunnery, founded for nuns of the Benedictine order, by Fulk de Newnham, in the year 1153, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The revenues of this sisterhood were very inconsiderable; the number of inmates was originally twenty-six, but in the early part of the reign of Edward III. they were reduced to fourteen; in the seveneenth year of that sovereign, they stated, that, "from their great poverty, they were unable to supply the king's public aids, without depriving themselves of their necessary subsistence." From this statement, and from the continued poverty of the Nunnery, they acquired the name of "the poor nuns of Davington;" and their numbers continuing to decrease, as the charges of living advanced, they at length wholly deserted their establishment in the reign of Henry VIII. when their possessions escheating to the crown, were afterwards granted to sir Thomas Cheney.

The greatest part of the church belonging to this small establishment still remains, together with the sister's house, which adjoins it on the south, and is now inhabited by a farmer. The church is low, principally

NUNNERY AT DAVINGTON.

consisting of a nave and two aisles, separated by semicircular arches, rising from quadrangular piers; two other arches, which cross the aisles at the west end, and formed part of the original structure, are obtusely pointed. The west entrance is under a receding semicircular arch, richly ornamented with foliage, &c. and supported by three columns on each side; over this are three round-headed windows, and two smaller ones above. These buildings are situated on the brow of Davington Hill, on which eminence the Romans had a burying-place, as appears from the urns, coins, &c. which have been discovered there.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Designed by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Illustrations and Engraving by J. H. Storer.

Remains of Boxley Abbey, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Dursey.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

100

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 350 million in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1990 to 4.0 billion in 2010.

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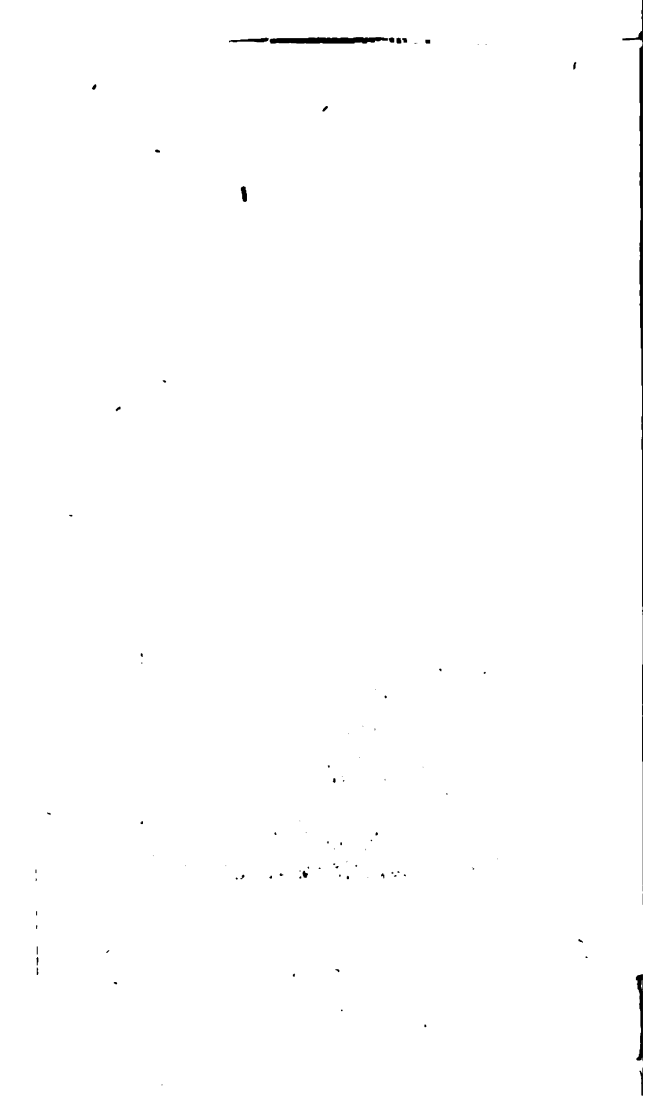
...if ...

It is important to note that the above results are based on the assumption that the data are stationary. If the data are non-stationary, the results may be biased. However, the results are robust to the assumption of stationarity.

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Journal of Management Inquiry 18(6)p. 709-724
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BOXLEY ABBEY,

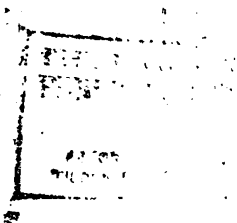
KENT.

THE Abbey of Boxley was founded in 1146, by William d'Ipres, earl of Kent, for monks of the Cistercian order. The grant of lands was made by Richard Cœur de Lion, and confirmed by Henry III. in his thirty-seventh year, who at the same time granted the monks a weekly market. The abbot was several times summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. During the siege of Leeds castle Edward II. made his residence at this place. The Abbey was surrendered in the twenty-ninth of Hen. VIII. : its revenues amounted to £204 : 4 : 11 yearly. The site, with most of its estates, was afterwards granted to sir Thomas Wyatt. But little of the Abbey buildings now remain : the part represented in the Plate is supposed to have been a cell built upon the walls.

Boxley Abbey was famous for a wooden rood, by which the priests practised on the ignorance of the multitude. The deception was discovered at the period of the dissolution ; and the rood, after being exposed at St. Paul's Cross in London, was broken to pieces. Lombard's Perambulation of Kent contains a curious and circumstantial account of this rood, introduced as follows :
“ But yet, if I shoulde thus leave Boxley, the favourers

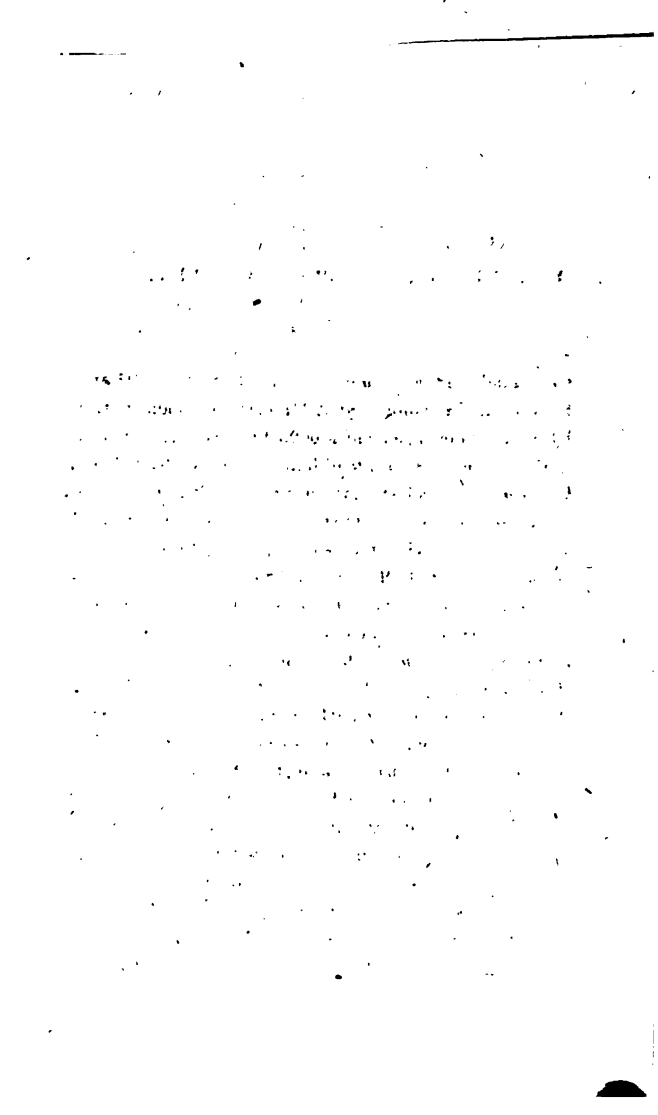
BOXLEY ABBEY.

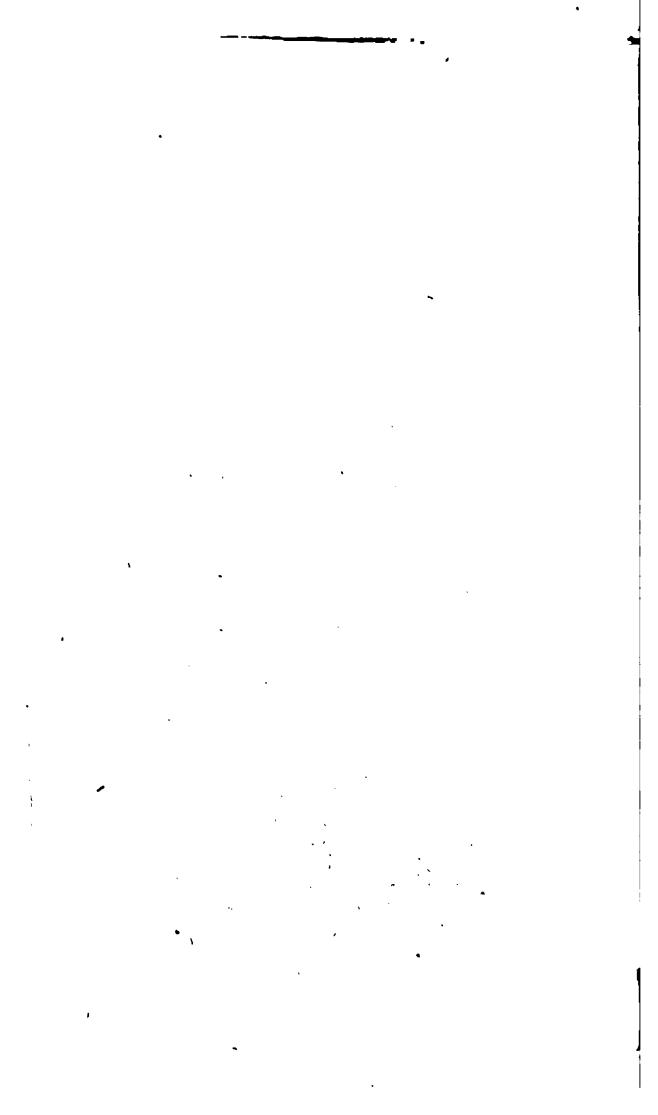
of false and feyned religion woulde laughe in their sleeves, and the followers of God's trueth might justly cry out, and blame me. For it is yet freshe in mynde to bothe sides, and shall, I doubte not, to the profite of the one, be continued in perpetuall memorie to all posteritie, by what notable imposture, fraud, juggling, and legierdemain, the sillie lambs of God's flocke were, not long since, seduced by the false Romish foxes at this Abbay, the manner whereof I will set downe in suche sorte onely, as the same was sometime by them-selves, published in print (as it is sure) for their estimation and credite; and yet remaineth deeply imprinted in the myndes and memories of many now living, to their everlasting reproche, shame, and confusion."





St. Thomas' Hospital, London, West





ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, IN SANDWICH

KENT.

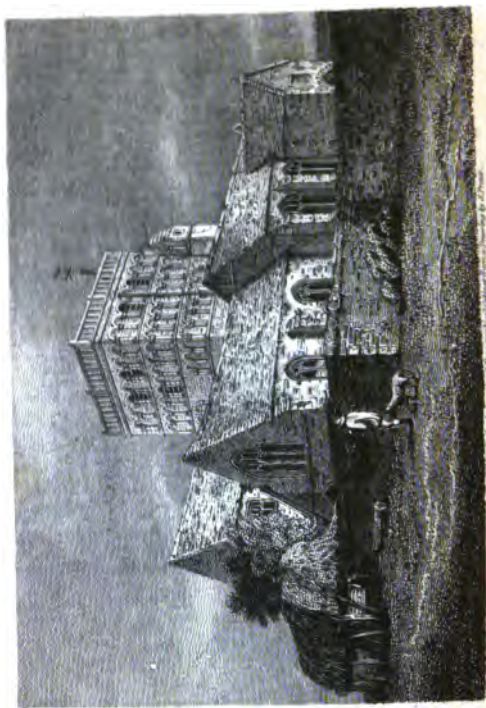
THIS Hospital was founded in honour of St. Thomas the Martyr, about the year 1302, by Thomas Ellis, a draper in that town, who enfeoffed a messuage and a hundred and thirty-two acres of land in Woodnesborough to Thomas Rollyng, William Swan, John Godard, and Richard Benge; and these persons were licensed to assign the same to twelve poor persons in the Hospital, for their maintenance, by letters patent of Richard II. dated the 27th of June, in the sixteenth year of his reign; which license of mortmain remains among the evidences of the Hospital, in good preservation, with its green seal appendant, and perfect: an addition was afterwards made to this endowment by Henry Greenshield, of Sandwich; so that the whole estate in Woodnesborough, under the title of Denne Court, now consists of 154 acres, one rood, and seventeen perches. The number of poor persons placed in it is twelve, according to the original institution; that is, eight men and four women, all single, by the name of the brothers and sisters of St. Thomas's (Ellis's) Hospital. They are to be about the age of fifty, and parishioners and inhabitants within one of the respective parishes of the town and port of Sandwich.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, IN SANDWICH.

The building in which the fraternity resides is in a retired situation, between New Street and the Corn Market. A passage through the middle of the house divides it into two parts. On the south side is the hall, open to the roof; beyond which are the women's apartments, two above stairs and two below. The men's rooms are on the north side, four above and four below.

The income of this establishment is very considerable, consisting of the manor-farm of Denne Court, above mentioned, and several small pieces of land, houses, tenements, and quit-rents, almost all of them in this town, amounting to the yearly sum of £162:11. the reprises out of which, being quit-rents of the estates, are £6:7:4.

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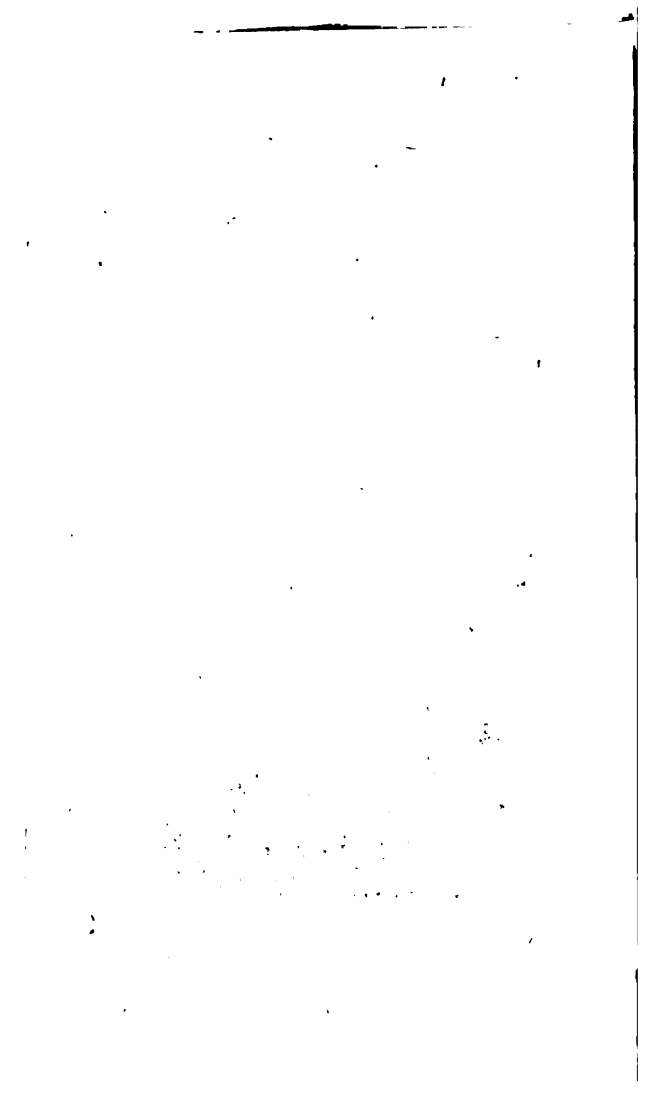


St. Lawrence of Rome, Windsor, Kent.





Double Arch in the E. Trenchard Monument, New York.



ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH,

KENT.

THIS Church stands at the eastern part of the town of Sandwich, is a large and handsome structure, and built on the highest ground in the neighbourhood. It consists of a nave and two aisles. The tower rises from the centre of the Church, and is by far the oldest part of the fabric. It is square, and ornamented on each side with three tiers of pillars and circular arches. The lowest range has only six, the next nine, and the uppermost seven arches. It had formerly a spire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. It is supported by semicircular arches on substantial piers, each faced, in the direction of the arch, with a double column, flanked on either side by a single column; the capitals of all which are ornamented differently from each other, with scrolls, frets, foliage, and grotesque figures. The tower is built with Normandy stone; the other parts of the Church are formed principally of bolders (or flints with the angles worn away by friction on the shore), mixed with sandstone from Pegwel Bay, and Caen stone, from the ruins probably of the original building.

The chancel, with its side aisles, occupies the east end of the Church from the tower. Here were stalls, fitted

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

with seats, for some religious fraternity; and in this Church were the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret the Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry. There was a brotherhood in this Church established for the procession of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the town. At the end of the north aisle is a platform, raised two steps from the common pavement, from whence, through a slanting opening in the wall, is a view of the altar. In this arcade is a circular groove, that points out the place of the vase for holy water. The nave is separated from its aisles by light airy pillars and pointed arches. Its ceiling is of oak in pannels, between arched beams, centered with angels holding shields, with ornaments of roses and foliage; the whole of which, some few years since, was injudiciously covered with whitewash.

The pavement of the Church is a confused mixture of gravestones, nine-inch paving-tiles, and common bricks. The font consists of an ancient octagonal bason and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The bason is perforated at the bottom; its interior diameter is twenty-four inches and a quarter, its exterior thirty-four; its depth within nearly ten inches. The height of the shaft is twenty inches, and of its capital and bason almost nineteen more. The eight faces are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are, first, the arms of France, quarterly with those of England; secondly, a merchant's mark; thirdly, the arms of the

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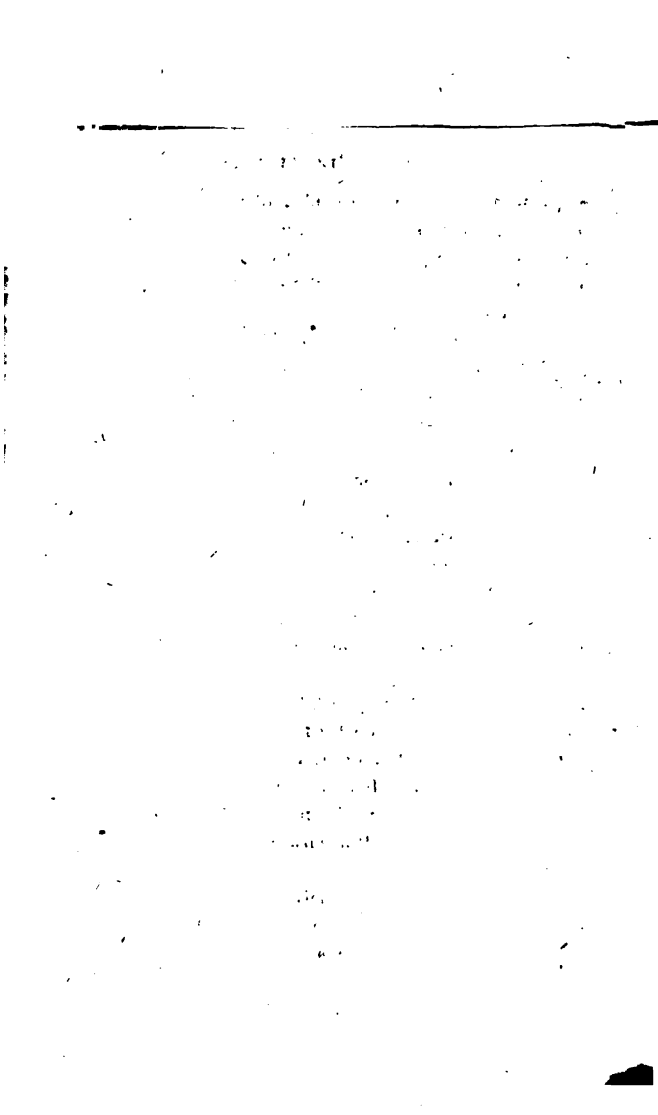
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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

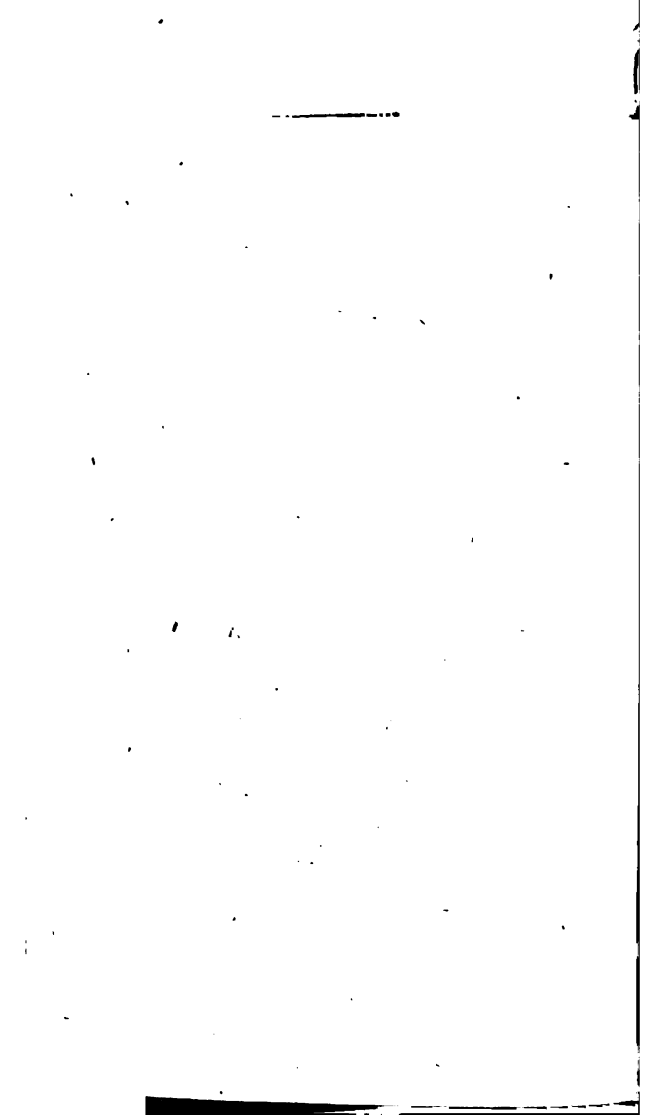


Engraved by J. Grog for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by J. Frost.

Stone Font, St. Clement's Church.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, No. 3 and 5, St. J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Drury.





ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

cinque ports ; fourthly, the arms of Ellis. Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the first shield, where the ornament is a bird like a heron ; and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with fleurs-de-lis ; the whole of it is besides much decorated, and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, satyrs, faces, &c. There are five bells, not very tuneable, and consequently of little use but to hasten the downfall of the venerable tower in which they hang. Opening to the belfry stairs is the door which forms the Title-page to this Volume. This door is evidently of the same age as the other parts of the tower, and is remarkable for a very rude specimen of the circular intersecting arches, and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman architecture, which have been raised by the chisel but a small degree from the surface, and are fast mouldering into oblivion.

The burial-ground of this parish is unusually large, and, including the site of the Church, contains nearly an acre and three quarters of ground. The Dutch residents, in the last century, were allowed to perform divine service in this Church, upon the payment of 40*s.* a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expenses of repair.

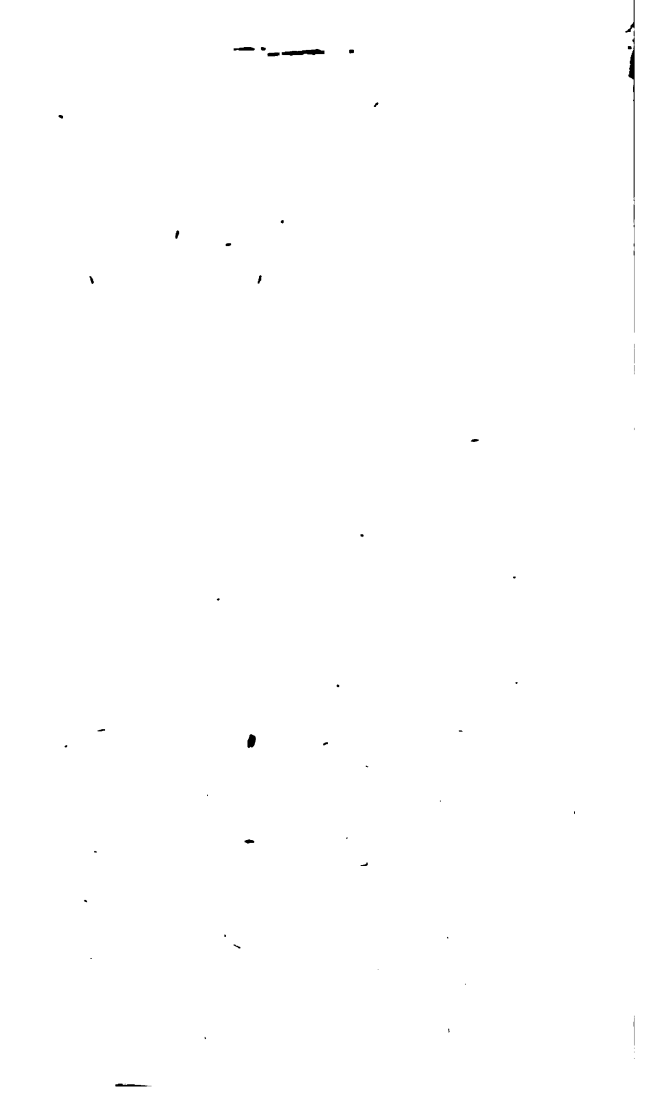
The mayor of Sandwich was formerly chosen in this Church, and the custom continued, until Charles II. in

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.

1688, by letter under his sign manual, commanded the election in future to be held elsewhere.

The Church of St. Clement's is a vicarage, the parsonage of which has ever been part of the possessions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the Church belonged, as appears by Rilburn, in his survey of this county, in the reign of Edward III. when it was valued at eight marks *per annum*.



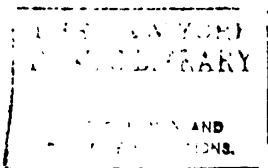




Engraved by J. Gray for the Antiquarian and Topographical Society from a Drawing by J. Smith.

Belfry door St. Clements Church, Sandwich?

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Decr. 1819.



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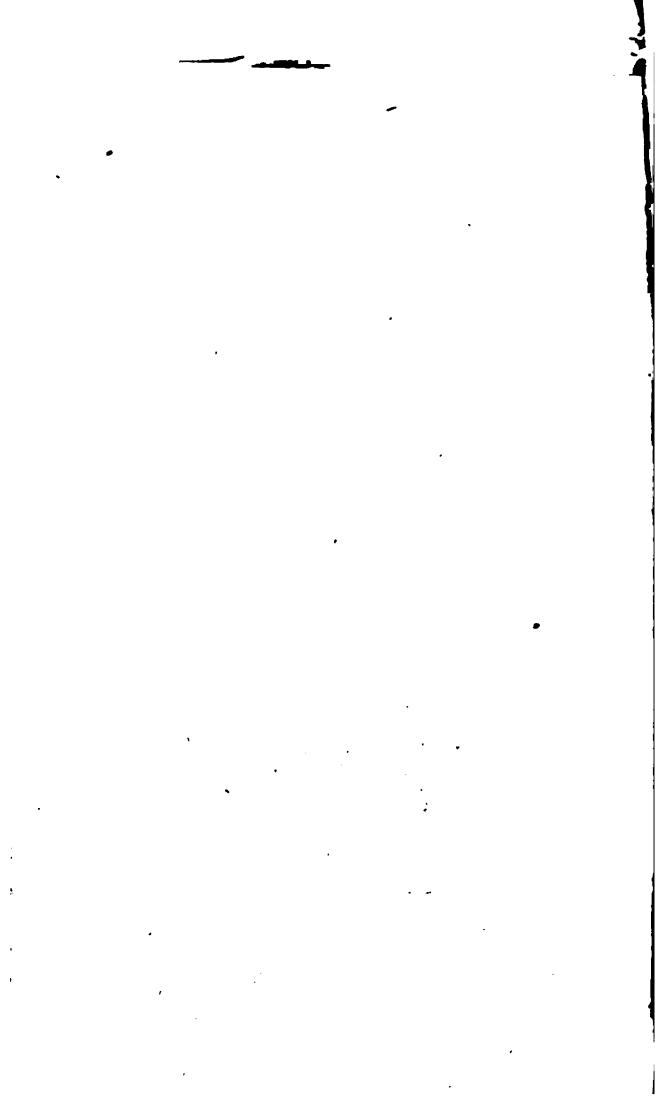
Engraving by J. G. Thompson, after a drawing by J. G. Thompson, from a sketch by J. G. Thompson.

Allington Castle, Kent

CLIPPING

1907

The following is a clipping from the
New York Times, dated June 1, 1907.
The article is entitled "The
New York Times, June 1, 1907."
The article is a report on the
proceedings of the New York
Board of Education, which
has just held its annual
meeting. The board has
decided to recommend the
adoption of a new system
of grading, which will
be based on the results of
the pupils' work during the
year. This system is
described as being more
flexible and more
adapted to the needs of
the pupils than the
present system. The board
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ALLINGTON CASTLE,

KENT.

NEAR the banks of the Medway stand the remains of Allington Castle, which was originally built by the noble family of Colymbartj, but was destroyed by the Danes. Soon after the Conquest the manor was given to the great earl of Warrenne, who is stated to have rebuilt the Castle; but this is doubtful: history informs us that sir Stephen de Penchester, constable of Dover castle in the reign of Edward I. and then owner of this manor, had the king's licence to fortify and embattle his mansion-house here. The Castle afterwards came into the possession of the Cobhams, and from them it passed, in the reign of Edward IV. to the Brents, by whom it was alienated to sir Henry Wyatt, a descendant from a respectable Yorkshire family, who lost his liberty and most of his property for engaging in a plot against Richard III. in favour of the earl of Richmond. Afterwards, when the earl became Henry VII. sir H. Wyatt was released, and received from the king many honours; he made Allington Castle his chief residence; and here was born his son and successor, the accomplished sir Thomas Wyatt, styled by Anthony Wood, "The delight of the Muses and of mankind." He was equally renowned as a scholar, a soldier,

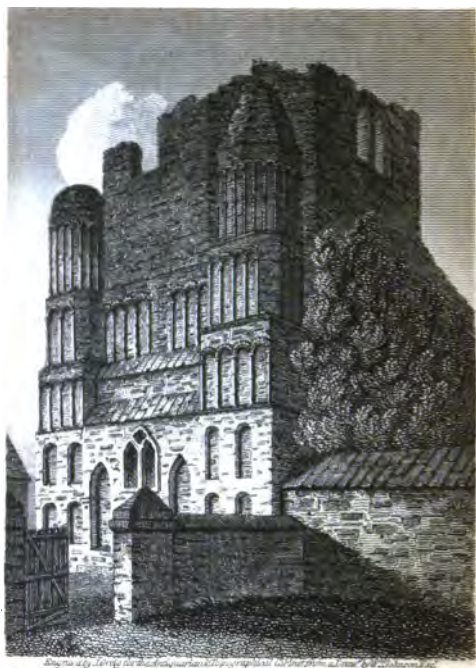
ALLINGTON CASTLE.

and a statesman. He died in his thirty-eighth year at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, of a violent fever, while on a journey towards Falmouth, in order to embark for Spain, whither Henry VIII. had appointed him his ambassador. His son, sir Thomas Wyatt, being deprived of his estates and life for treason against queen Mary, this Castle and manor became vested in the crown, and were afterwards granted on lease by queen Elizabeth to John Astley, esq. master of her jewels. From the Astleys it passed to the lords Romney, and is still the property of that family.

The remains of Allington Castle are extensive, and are now occupied by two tenements. The moat still exists, as does the entrance gateway, though much dilapidated, and portions of several round towers, one of which is very large. These ruins, though standing within a few yards of the river, are excluded from it by a range of trees. The church is a mean structure, but contains a few monuments of some note. Besides the tenements in the Castle, and the parsonage, there is only one house in this parish, though sir Stephen de Penchester is recorded to have procured a grant of a market weekly, and a three days annual fair for his manor of Allington.

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Engraved by J. G. Smith for the Author, and published by W. G. Smith, 10, Old Bailey, London.

S. W. View of Mellis Abbey Church, Kent.

Published and Proprietors by W. G. Smith, 10, Old Bailey, London.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM 1630 TO 1800

BY JOHN H. COLEMAN

The history of the city of Boston, from its first settlement in 1630 to the present time, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city which has been the seat of many of the most important events in the history of the United States, and which has played a prominent part in the development of the nation. The history of Boston is a story of growth and progress, of struggle and triumph, and of the enduring spirit of the people who have made it what it is today.

The city of Boston was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers who came to the New World in search of a place where they could live in accordance with their religious beliefs. They established a settlement on the tip of a peninsula which was then known as "Boston Neck," and which was bounded by the harbor on one side and the city of Cambridge on the other. The settlers were led by John Winthrop, who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Under his leadership, the colony grew rapidly, and by 1639 it had become one of the most important and powerful of the New England colonies.

The city of Boston continued to grow and develop throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. It was a center of commerce and industry, and it played a leading role in the political and social life of the colony. In 1773, the city was the scene of the famous Boston Tea Party, in which a group of young men, known as the Sons of Liberty, dumped a large quantity of tea into the harbor. This act of defiance against British rule led to the outbreak of the American Revolution, and the city of Boston became a center of the revolutionary movement. In 1780, the city was the site of the Battle of the Clouds, in which the British evacuated the city and moved their headquarters to Cambridge. The city of Boston remained a center of commerce and industry throughout the 19th century, and it played a leading role in the development of the nation.



WEST MALLING ABBEY.

KENT.

WEST MALLING, commonly called **Town Malling**, is four miles south-east of **Wrotham**, and thirty miles from **London**, pleasantly situated near a rivulet that runs into the **Medway**. From an obscure village it became a place of note, and under the auspicious piety and beneficence of **Gundulph** bishop of **Rochester**, in the fourth year of **William Rufus** an abbey of black nuns, of the order of **St. Benedict**, was founded here.

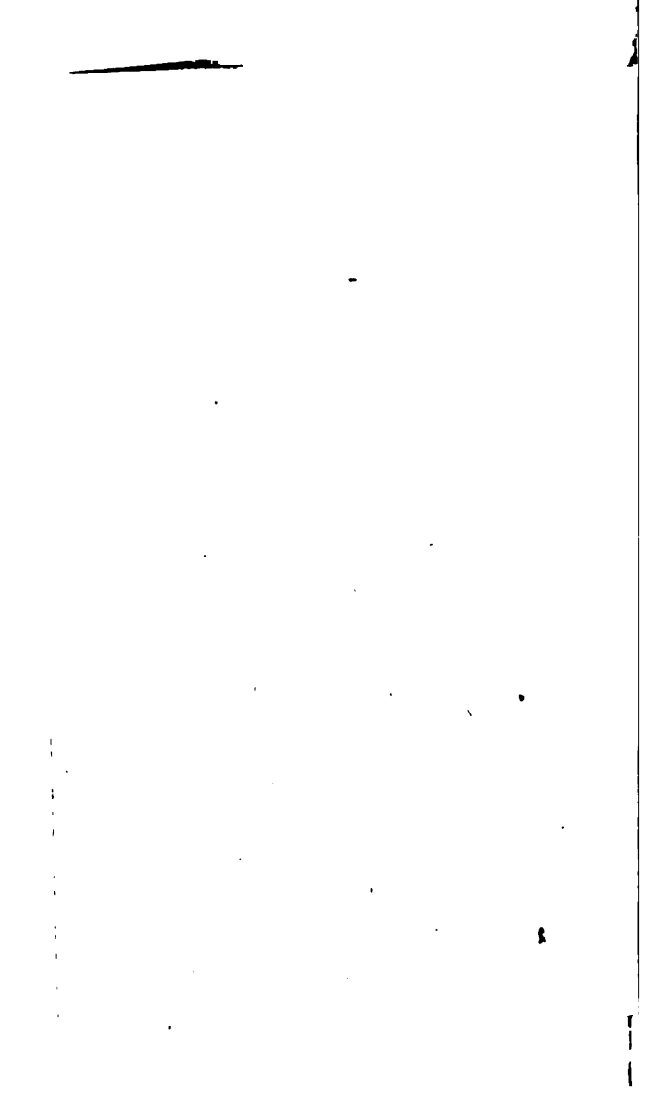
East Malling, which had been given in 710 by king **Edmund** to the cathedral church of **Rochester**, was settled upon the monastery by its founder, who also united it to the parish church of **West Malling**, and the chapel of **St. Leonard**, in this parish. **Hamo de Hithe**, bishop of the same see, made divers other donations to this nunnery in 1339; and **Henry I.** king **John**, **Ansela** and **Hubert**, archbishops of **Canterbury**, not only confirmed its first revenues, but added to them several considerable demesnes. Both the town and nunnery were burnt in the reign of **Richard I.** 1190, and rebuilt by royal munificence, aided by the contributions of pious persons. This religious house dissolved Oct. 29, 1539, the thirtieth of **Henry VIII.**; the surrender was made by **Margaret**, then abbess, and ten of her nuns, and valued at £245:10:2½.

WEST MALLING ABBEY.

The site was granted in exchange to the archbishop of Canterbury, the thirty-second of Henry VIII; but in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth was resumed, and in the twelfth of that queen granted to Henry Cobham, alias Brook, whose son, Henry lord Cobham, being attainted in the second year of king James I. the crown granted it on lease to sir John Fitz-James, who sold his interest therein to sir Robert Bret, by whose widow it went to Humphrey Delind; but the fee-simple remained in the crown till the twenty-first of James I., when it was granted to John Rayney esq. This grant was confirmed in the succeeding reign. It afterwards came into the possession of sir John Rayney, of whom it was purchased by Edw. Honeywood, esq. whose grandson, Frazer Honeywood, esq. a banker in London, succeeding to it, pulled down the old house, then occupied by one Segar, a feltmonger, and with the materials, at a considerable expense, erected the present seat, preserving, as much as possible, the ancient Gothic style and form. He also repaired the out-offices, and made it his residence; and dying without issue, devised it to sir John Honeywood, bart. of Elmsted, in this county, and his heirs by his first lady.

Malling Abbey was most delightfully situated, being washed by a fine stream, which rising at the hamlet of St. Leonard, runs by the side of the building and through the gardens. There were formerly in the meadows, which made part of the enclosure of the nuns, fish ponds,







West front of Malling Abbey Church, Kent.

Engraved by W. Carter for the Proprietors by W. Carter, New Bond St. & Co. Old Bond St. June 1840.

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WEST MALLING ABBEY.

for the supply of their table, as appears from large square excavations still to be traced. Some of the original offices are yet remaining. An ancient chapel, which had been used as a meeting-house for dissenters, is now converted into a dwelling.

The Abbey consisted of two quadrangular courts with cloisters, a chapter-house, a spacious hall or refectory, and a dormitory above the whole. Over a gateway at the west end of the building was carved in stone a heart, distilling drops of blood ; and on the other side, on an antique shield, the arms of some benefactor of this Abbey. In the square tower over the door leading to the cloisters, were two angels, with scrolls of scriptural sentences, cut in relievo. At some distance west of the Abbey is a very ancient stone building, coeval with this monastery ; it has narrow windows, and walls of great thickness : this was the prison within the lady abbess's territorial jurisdiction.

The burying-place seems to have been on the south side of the church, as in digging there great quantities of human bones have been thrown up ; as also two stone coffins, with skeletons in them : the bones were again interred, but the lids of the coffins were laid down as a pavement for the east entrance into the tower. On these are no inscriptions remaining, but they are ornamented with circles on the tops, and a right line running down the centre, crossed in two or three places with foliage. Divers rings and other trinkets, with pieces of

WEST HALLING ABBEY.

old coin, have been likewise found in clearing away the rubbish. The west front of the church affords in its present state an interesting specimen of Norman architecture; it has on either side a small tower that contains three tiers of round arches, some of which are exquisitely ornamented.

Gundulphus governed this Abbey himself during his life, and lying at the point of death he committed the charge to one Avica, to whom he would not deliver the pastoral staff, gloves, and ring, before she had promised canonical obedience to the see of Rochester, and had professed by oath that neither abbess or nuns should ever be admitted into this house, without the consent and privacy of his successors. Gundulph died March 7, 1107.

The charter of king Edmund, amidst the respectable and reverend names of the king's brother and mother, two archbishops, several bishops and priests, who witnessed, has that of Ælfgefer, the king's concubine; her signature thus particularizes her station: *Ælfgefa Concubina Regis Affui*.—Concubinage was in those days considered a kind of legal contract, though inferior to that of marriage; it was permitted by several popes, and was deemed neither sinful nor dishonourable, or the name of Ælfgefer would not have been recorded on so solemn an occasion.

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Château de Montségur

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DOVER CASTLE,

KENT.

It is now generally believed that the ancient Britons had a place of defence on Dover cliffs before the invasion of the Romans, notwithstanding historians attribute the foundation of the Castle to the latter; yet the natural strength of the situation must have rendered it a very obvious post for defence to the former; and its contiguity to an enemy's shore must have pointed it out as very necessary to be defended. That the Romans occupied the cliffs, and greatly enlarged and improved the fortifications, there is no doubt; as many remains of Roman erections are yet distinguishable; particularly part of a pharos or light-house, within an advanced circular work in the southern division of the Castle, which is built partly with Roman tiles intermixed with flint, its outward form octagonal but internally square, and at an earlier period considerably higher than at present. Near it are the remains of an ancient church, in which is still to be discerned Roman workmanship. The ancient parts of this Castle occupy an area of about six acres, in the midst of which stands pre-eminently conspicuous the keep or citadel. The other buildings of the Castle are very extensive, and erected at different times. Within the outer walls are included about thirty-five

DOVER CASTLE.

acres of ground : nearly the whole of it covered with erections, to describe, or even to name all which, within our limits, is impossible. They comprehend a great variety of fortification adapted for defence in ancient and modern warfare, and are now garrisoned by a large force. All the parts of the works are connected with each other by subterranean passages and covered ways cut through the solid rock. The hills opposite to the Castle have also been fortified, and every other means employed to render the works impregnable.

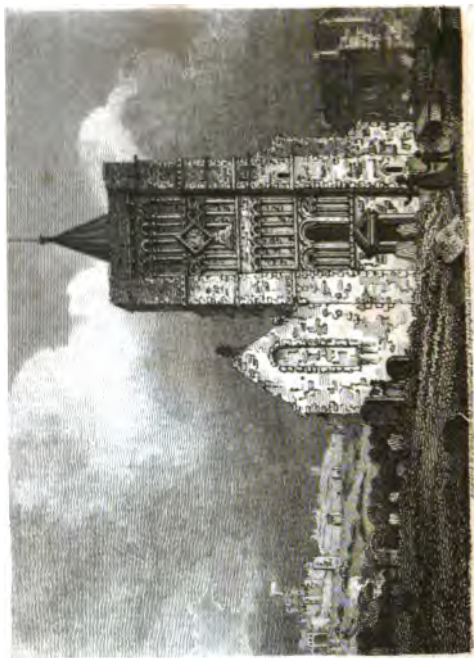
Dover's white cliffs have been celebrated from the earliest period of our annals, their magnitude and grandeur exciting the admiration of all visitors. The views from the north turret of the Castle are unparalleled for beauty and extent. The whole breadth of the Channel is distinctly to be seen, together with a considerable extent of the coast of France, including Dunkirk, Calais, and the hills between Calais and Boulogne. On the English side, the town and singularly situated harbour of Dover strike the eye, with the north Foreland light-house, the towns of Ramsgate and Sandwich, Richborough Castle, Reculver and Minster churches, intermingled with a vast extent of highly cultivated land. The interest of this scene is greatly heightened by the vicinity of the sea, though so far below, that

——the murmuring surge

That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high.

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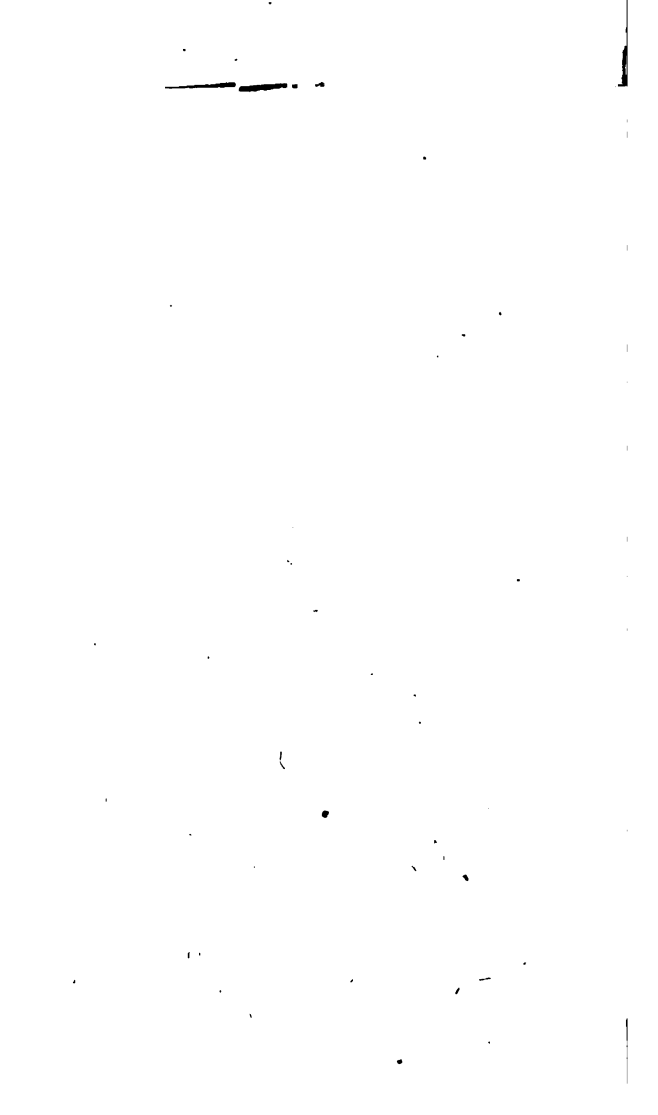


St. Mary's Church, Dover, Kent.

...and the ...

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...the first time I saw him ...
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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER,

KENT.

ST. Mary's Church is traditionally reported to have been built by the prior and convent of St. Martin's, formerly of this town, about the year 1216, and stands near the market-place. The living was in the gift of the king in the reign of John; but in the eighth year of Richard II. anno 1384, it was become appropriated to the abbot of Pontiniac. At a later period, this appropriation, as well as the advowson of the Church, came into the possession of the master and brethren of the hospital of the Maison Dieu, who supplied a priest to officiate in the Church daily for the benefit of the parish. In this state it continued till the suppression of the hospital in the thirty-sixth year of Henry VIII. when it came into the possession of the crown. In a short time the king, at the humble entreaty of the parishioners, gave them this Church with the cemetery adjoining to it, to be used by them as a parochial church; since which time the patronage of it has been continued in the inhabitants of this parish: every parishioner paying scot and lot, having a vote in the choice of the minister, whose maintenance depends upon them. The curacy is at present fixed at £80 *per annum*, besides a good house for the curate to reside in. This

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

parish contains nearly five-sixths of the whole town, and a far greater proportion of the inhabitants.

The Church of St. Mary is a most curious specimen of the ancient architecture of this country. Its date has never been fixed with any degree of certainty by historians or antiquaries. The most probable conjecture is, that the greater part of it was built soon after the Conquest: some parts of it convey an idea of greater antiquity than that time, particularly the western extremity of the nave. The Church is large, consisting of three aisles, a high and a south chancel. The interior is about 130 feet long by sixty feet wide, and completely filled with pews. The western extremity of the nave, as before observed, appears the most ancient: the pillars are of great thickness considering their height, and the arches arising from them semicircular. Immediately beyond them, on each side, is an immense elliptical arch, supported by pillars of large dimensions. The arches of the chancel are pointed and irregular. The exterior of the tower at the west end is a beautiful specimen of the early Norman architecture, and in good preservation. It contains eight bells, and from it arises a small steeple of a more modern date. With the Church is an epitaph of no great merit on Churchill the poet, though he was not buried here.

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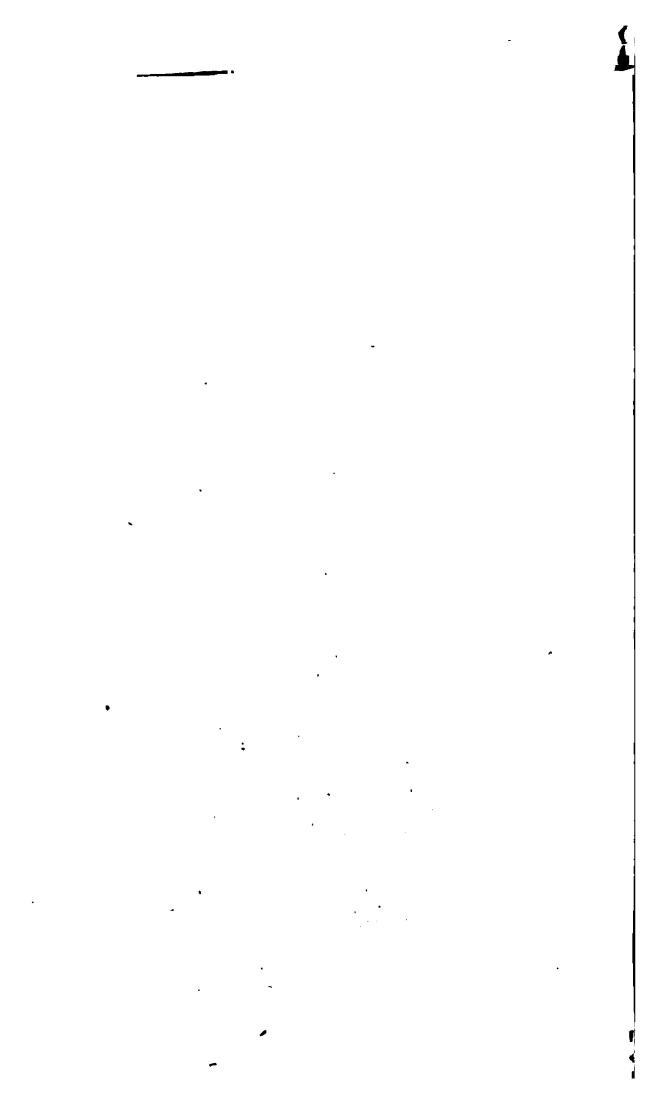
Engraved & Published by J. Girdle, May 1, 1712. From a Sketch by J. Sawkerworth.

New Romney Church, Kent.

ROASTED CHICKEN.

1897.

1. Take a large chicken, about 3 lbs. weight, and wash it thoroughly in cold water. Remove the neck and gizzard, and cut off the feet. Rub the chicken with a little salt and pepper, and then with a little butter. Put it in a large roasting pan, and pour over it a cup of water. Roast it in a moderate oven for 1 hour and 15 minutes. Baste it with butter and water during the last 15 minutes. Remove the chicken from the pan, and let it stand for 5 minutes. Then cut it up, and serve it with the gravy. The gravy can be thickened with a little flour and water, and seasoned with salt and pepper.



ROMNEY CHURCH,

KENT.

THE Church at Romney is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a very curious tower at the west end, mostly of Norman architecture, as is also the chief part of the nave and aisles. The entrance doorway of the tower is a deeply-recessed arch, with diversified mouldings, greatly injured by plaster and whitewash: the arch is supported by three columns on each side, having capitals ornamented with foliage; over the arch are three long windows with semicircular heads, supported by pilasters and small columns; the windows above these are pointed. A range of small heads has been continued round the upper part of the tower, and others appear in different places. The angles of the tower are terminated by pinnacles, which all differ from each other: on the top of the tower are the remains of an octagonal spire, that once crowned this fabric.

The whole eastern part of the Church is in the pointed style; the east window is very large, and handsomely ramified: the ceiling of the chancel is painted in compartments.

The Church was formerly appropriated to the Abbey

ROMNEY CHURCH.

of Pontinlac, in France, the convent of which founded a small priory or cell here, subordinate to their own house. This was probably made denizen on the dissolution of alien priories, as it is recorded to have been granted by Henry VI. in his seventeenth year, to the college of All Souls, in Oxford, at the instance of archbishop Chicheley; but it has since been alienated.

Romney, or New Romney, is a borough by prescription; but the inhabitants were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. The corporation at present consists of a mayor, nine jurats, and eleven commoners or freemen, in whom is vested the right of sending two barons to parliament.

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General View of the town and harbor of ...

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AYLESFORD,

KENT.

AYLESFORD is pleasantly situated, about thirty-two miles from London. The river Medway, which flows by it on the north-west side, becomes here a fine stream of fresh water ; and instead of the noisome smells arising from the salt marshes which prevail lower down, the river is encompassed with a range of fertile meadows, conducing to the health and profit of the inhabitants of Aylesford. At the back of the village the ground rises abruptly to a considerable height, so that the church, the vicarage, and other buildings, stand even higher than the tops of the houses that are below.

Aylesford is famous for a battle fought between the Britons and Saxons in the year 455, which was about five years after the first landing of the latter in Britain. Vortimer, the British king, first encountered the invaders on the banks of the river Darent, in this county : the Saxons appear to have been defeated, as they retreated to Aylesford, where passing the Medway, a sanguinary battle was fought, which ended in favour of the Britons ; in this action Horsa, brother to Hengist, the Saxon general, and Catigern, brother to king Vortimer, were killed fighting hand to hand. The former is supposed to have been

AYLESFORD.

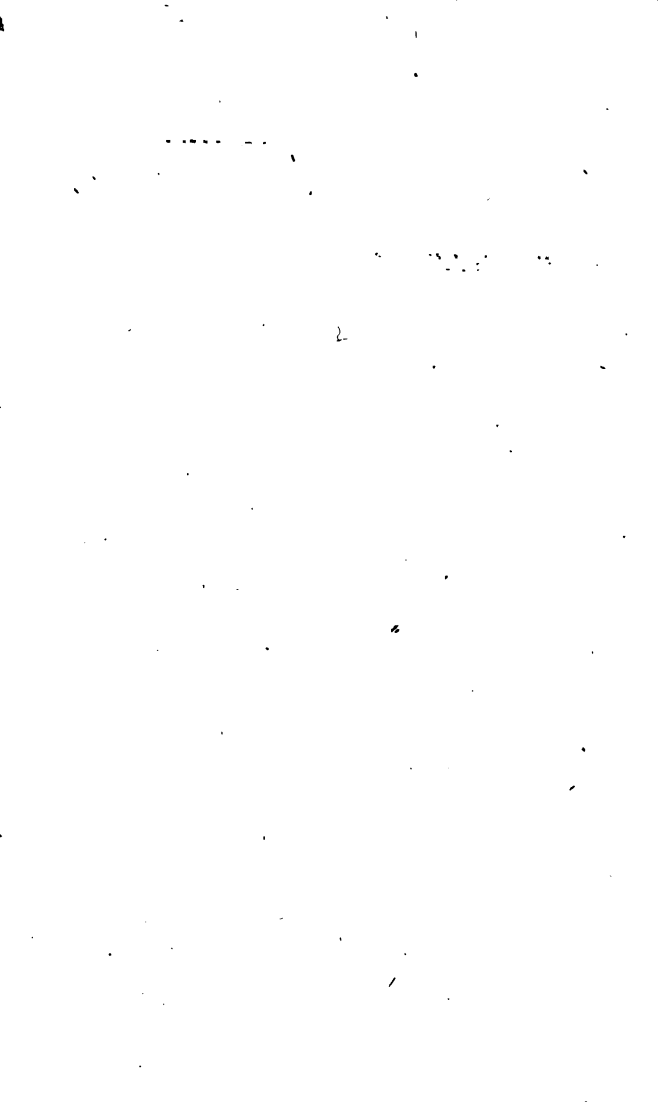
buried a little more than three miles north of Aylesford, at a place now called Horsted; in the fields near which are many large stones dispersed over the land, some erect, others thrown down; these are supposed to have been the monuments of warriors killed in the conflict. Catigern is said to have been buried still nearer to the field of battle, on an eminence, about one mile north from the village, and a quarter of a mile westward of the high road from Rochester to Maidstone.

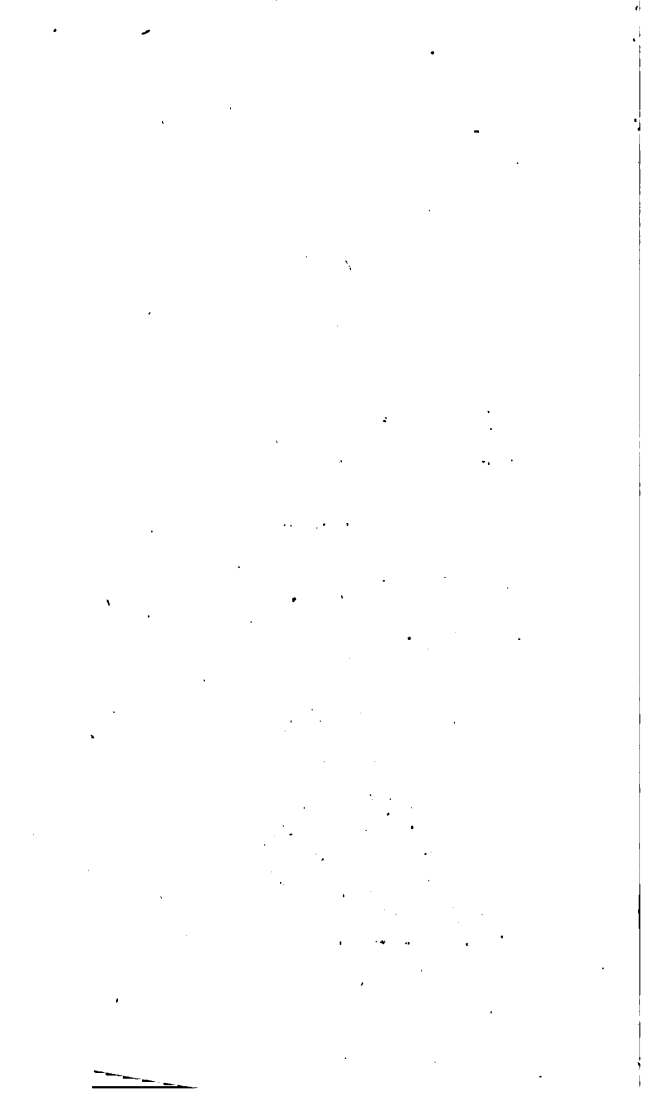
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The scene near Appleton, N.Y.





THE PRIORY, NEAR AYLESFORD,

KENT.

THE Priory, now called the Friars, is situated close to the north-east bank of the river Medway; it was founded for friars Carmelites, in the twenty-fifth year of Henry III. by Richard, lord Grey, of Codnor. This monastery was the first for friars of the Carmelite order that was established in England; they soon increased, not only here, but in every part of Europe; and in the year 1245 held their first European chapter at this Priory, near Aylesford. In the reign of king Edward II. Richard, lord Grey, great grandson to the founder, bestowed upon the prior three acres of land to enlarge the mansion; and in the seventeenth of Richard II. the king granted to the monks a spring of water at a place called Haly Garden, in the adjoining parish of Burham, that they might make an aqueduct for the use of their house.

At the dissolution of this place, which occurred about the twenty-seventh of Henry VIII. its possessions were surrendered to the crown; and, some years afterwards, Henry granted in exchange to sir Thomas Wyatt, among other premises, the site and house of the Priory of the White Friars, near Aylesford, and all buildings, gardens, and lands, within the site and precinct of it, and

THE PRIORY, NEAR AYLESFORD.

other lands in Aylesford belonging to it, to hold by knight's service, at the yearly rent of 10s. 3d. The son of sir Thomas above named, having raised a rebellion against queen Mary, was attainted, and his estates forfeited to the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave the Priory to John Sedley, esq. of Southfleet, who dying without issue, bequeathed it to his brother William, who was afterwards knighted and created a baronet by James I. Sir William Sedley conveyed this estate by sale, in the reign of Charles I. to sir Peter Ricaut. Sir Peter left ten sons, the youngest of whom, sir Paul Ricaut, was a great traveller, not only in Europe, but in Asia and Africa, and published the State of the Ottoman Empire, and other books. He was much employed in the reigns of Charles II. James II. and William III. The Priory, after passing through several hands, came into the possession of Henage Finch, who acquired great reputation in the time of queen Anne. In the reign of George I. he was created earl of Aylesford. The house, though much remain of its ancient parts, has been modernized, and is now the residence of the countess dowager of Aylesford.

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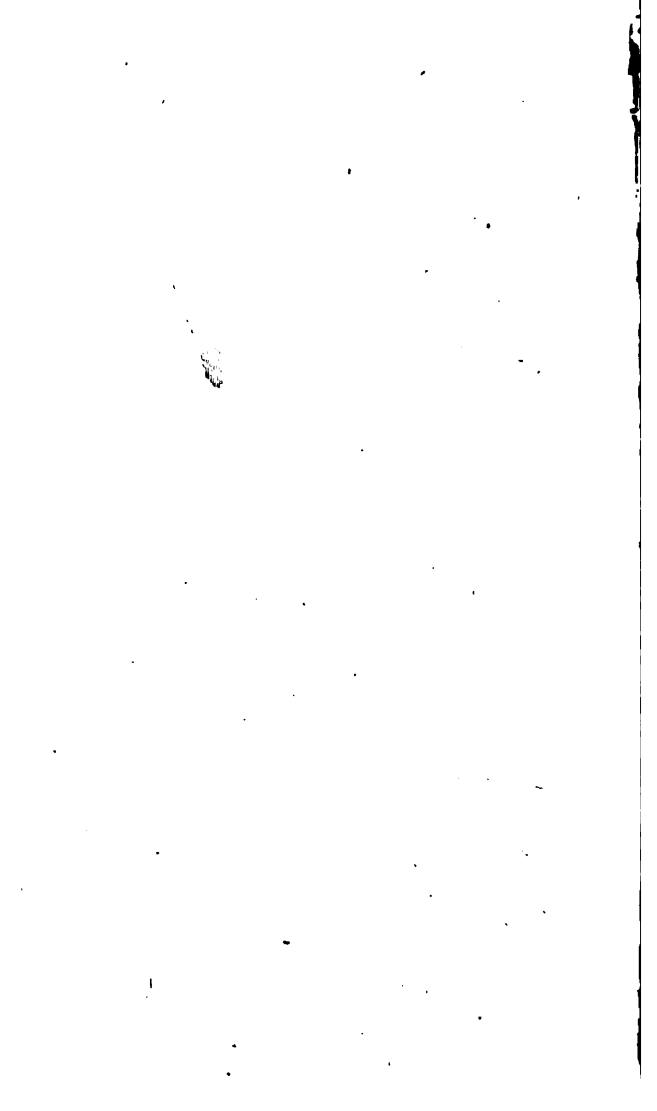


1. Fifth City - House in Rock

Photographed on May 12, 1901, by the U.S. Geological Survey

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KITS COTY-HOUSE,

KENT.

THIS well-known Cromlech stands on the Downs, about one mile north-east from Aylesford church, and is generally supposed to be the burial-place of Catigern, who lost his life in a great battle fought between the British, under Vortimer, and the Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, in the year 455. It is composed of four huge, unwrought stones, three of them standing on end, but inclined inwards, and supporting the fourth, which lies transversely over them, so as to leave a recess beneath. The height of the stone, on the south side, is eight feet; its breadth seven feet six inches; thickness, two feet: the middle stone is very irregular; its medium length, as well as breadth, is about five feet; its thickness, fourteen inches. The impost is also very irregular, its greatest length being nearly twelve feet, and its breadth about nine feet and a quarter; its thickness, two feet. The width of the recess, at bottom, is nine feet, at the top seven feet and a half: the height from the ground to the upper side of the covering stone is nine feet.

About seventy yards towards the north-west from Kita Coty-House was another single stone, of a similar kind and dimensions to those forming the Cromlech: this,

KITS COTY-HOUSE.

which is thought to have once stood upright, has been broken into pieces, and removed. About the distance of 500 yards, south by east, has been another Cromlech, consisting of eight or nine stones, now lying in a confused heap, it having been thrown down about a century ago by order of the then proprietor of the land, who intended to break the stones, and sell them; but their extreme hardness served as a prevention, and they remain now nearly as he left them.

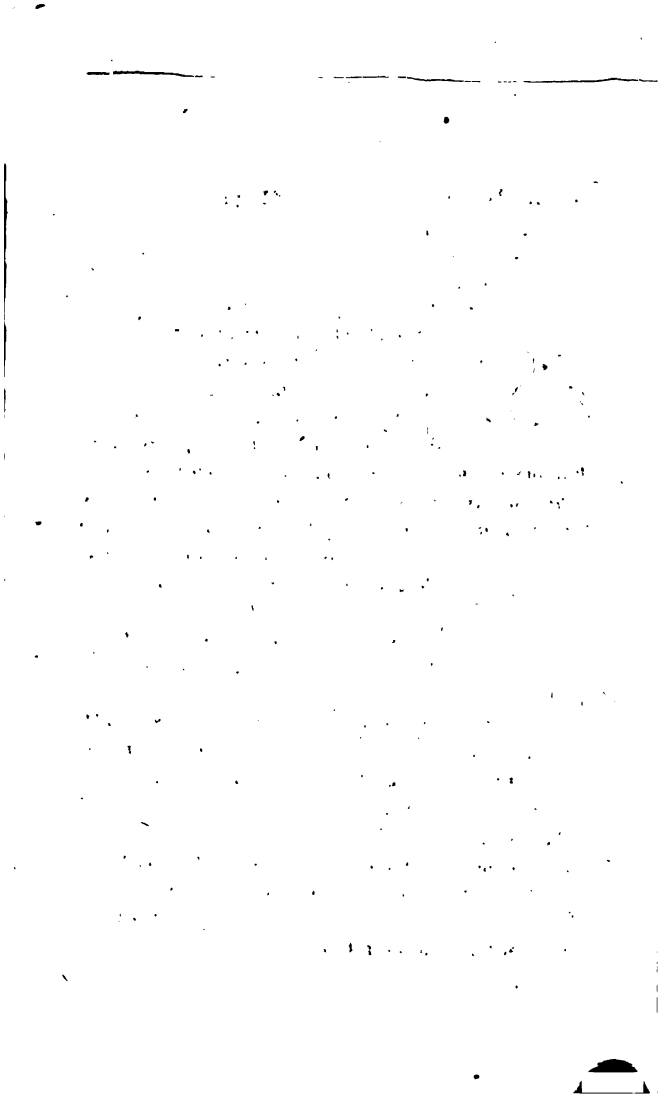
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Epitaph by Lady Odessa, from a sketch by F. L. S. Woodall.

Monument in St. Nicholas Church, Wood.



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MONUMENTS IN PENSHURST CHURCH, *KENT.*

THE Church of Penshurst is a large and respectable edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and consisting of a nave, aisles, transept, chancel, &c. The sepulchral memorials are very numerous, and among them are various tombs and monuments of the Sidneys, most of whom and their alliances lie buried here.

The Monument on the north side of the chancel, which we have engraved, commemorates the family of William Darkenol, minister of the parish in 1596 : the epitaph is in some degree obliterated ; but it mentions his father and mother, and two sisters, and states that

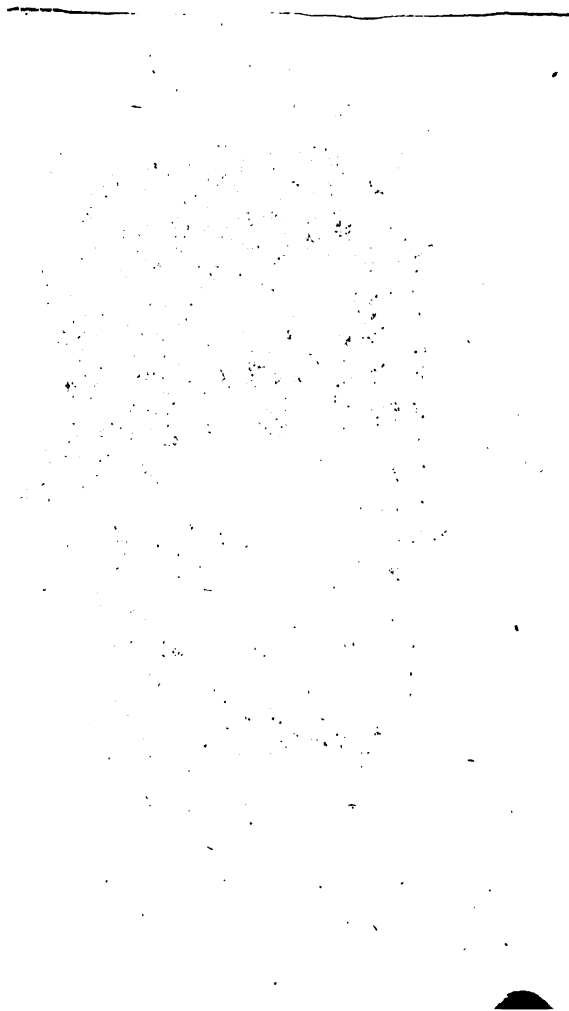
“ The sonnes and daughters now spronge of this race,
Are five score and od in every place.”

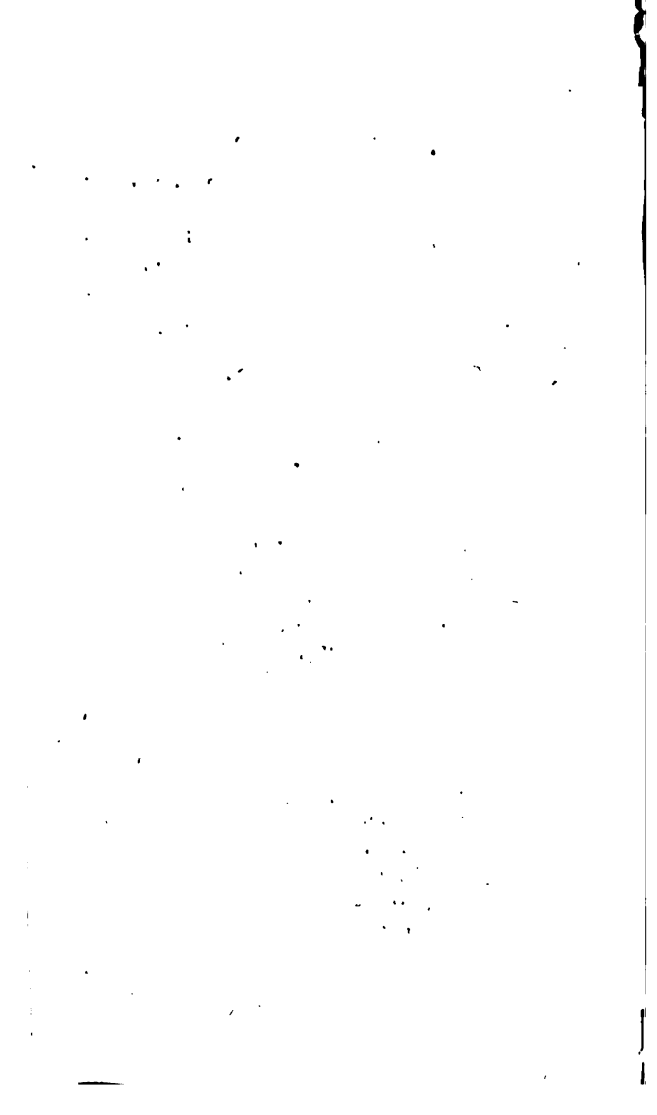
The other subject represents a portion of the effigy of sir Stephen de Penchester, who was interred here, in the south chancel or chapel ; the upper half of the figure is all that now remains. He appears to have a shield on his left arm, and his right hand is grasping the hilt of his sword. His head, encased in a hood of mail, is resting on a pillow ; the tomb, excepting this portion, is totally destroyed.

Penshurst, the far-famed residence of the Sidneys

MONUMENTS IN PENSURST CHURCH.

for two centuries, and still so of their descendant by the female line, John Shelley Sidney, esq. was the ancient seat of the Pencestres, or Penchesters, who were settled here in the Norman times, and one of whom was the above-named sir Stephen de Penchester, that "famous lord warden of the five ports, and constable of Dover castle," who flourished in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I. ; he is described as "a very learned man, and ordered all the muniments, grants, &c. relating to Dover castle, to be written in a fair book, which he called *Castelli Feodarium*, and out of which Darell composed his history of that fortress." Dying without male issue, his estate was divided between his two daughters and co-heiresses. Joan married Henry de Cobham of Roundal, in Shorn; and Alice matched to John de Columbers: the latter in right of his wife became possessed of this and some adjoining manors, which soon afterwards were conveyed to sir John de Polteney, or Poultny, who in the fifteenth year of Edward II. had license to embattle his mansion house at Penshurst. His widow re-marrying, conveyed these estates into the family of the Lovaines, with the consent of her first husband's immediate heirs; and they afterwards passed by an heiress to sir Philip St. Cleer, whose son sold them to the regent duke of Bedford. On his decease at Paris, in the fourteenth year of Henry VI. Penshurst and other manors descended to his next brother, Humphrey, the good duke of Gloucester, after whose death in 1447, they descended to the

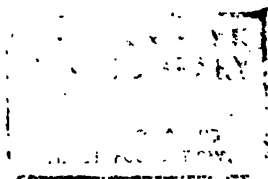






Engraved & Published by J. Gray Oct 1838. from a Sketch by F. W. L. S. 1838.

Monument of Sir Stephen de Penchester, Ponshurst Ch. Kent.



MONUMENTS IN PENS HurST CHURCH.

king, and were in the same year granted to the Staffords. On the attainder of Henry, duke of Buckingham, the possessions of this family fell to the crown, and Henry VIII. retained Penshurst in his own hands many years, and also enlarged the park. Edward VI. gave this manor and its appurtenances to sir Ralph Fane, who within two years was executed as an accomplice of the protector Somerset; soon after which the young king granted Penshurst and other neighbouring estates to sir William Sidney, one of the heroes of Flodden Field, who had been his tutor, chamberlain, and steward of his household from his birth to his coronation, and was lineally descended from sir William Sidney, knt. chamberlain to Henry II. with whom he came from Anjou. This gentleman died the following year, anno 1553, at the age of seventy, and was succeeded by his son and heir sir Henry Sidney, a learned and an accomplished knight, who had been educated with Edward VI. The premature death of this youthful monarch, who expired in his arms, affected sir Henry with sincere grief, and he retired to Penshurst to indulge his melancholy. He died when lord president of the Welsh Marches, in the twenty-eighth year of Elizabeth, and his body was buried here by the queen's order with great solemnity, but his heart was interred at Ludlow, the seat of his government. He left sir Philip Sidney (styled the Incomparable by the writers of his age), two other sons, and a daughter named Mary, who became countess of Pembroke, whom her

MONUMENTS IN PENS HurST CHURCH.

brother sir Philip has celebrated in his *Arcadia*, and Ben Jonson immortalized by the beautiful lines inscribed on her tomb. It would be useless to attempt in the small space allotted for our descriptions, a biography of this truly great and virtuous man, sir Philip Sidney ; he was born at Penshurst, on the 24th of November 1554, and at the battle of Zutphen, on the 22d of September 1576, he received a mortal wound, and died the 17th of October following. His body was brought to England in the beginning of November, and interred with great solemnity and military pomp in St. Paul's cathedral. His brilliant talents and extensive acquirements obtained him universal admiration. He was educated at Christ College, Oxford. His brother, sir Robert Sidney, succeeded him ; he was an excellent soldier, and appears to have been a considerable statesman ; he was first advanced to the rank of a baron by the title of lord Sidney, of Penshurst, and afterwards was created earl of Leicester ; he died at Penshurst, in July 1626, at the age of sixty-three. His grandson was the famous Algernon Sidney, who was implicated in the Rye-house plot, and put to death in 1683.

Penshurst has frequently been the theme of the poet's lay ; the remembrance of the illustrious persons who have resided here, and the venerable character of the place, having a strong tendency to excite those vivid emotions of melancholy feeling which form no inconsiderable portion of the imagery of the poet's day-dream.

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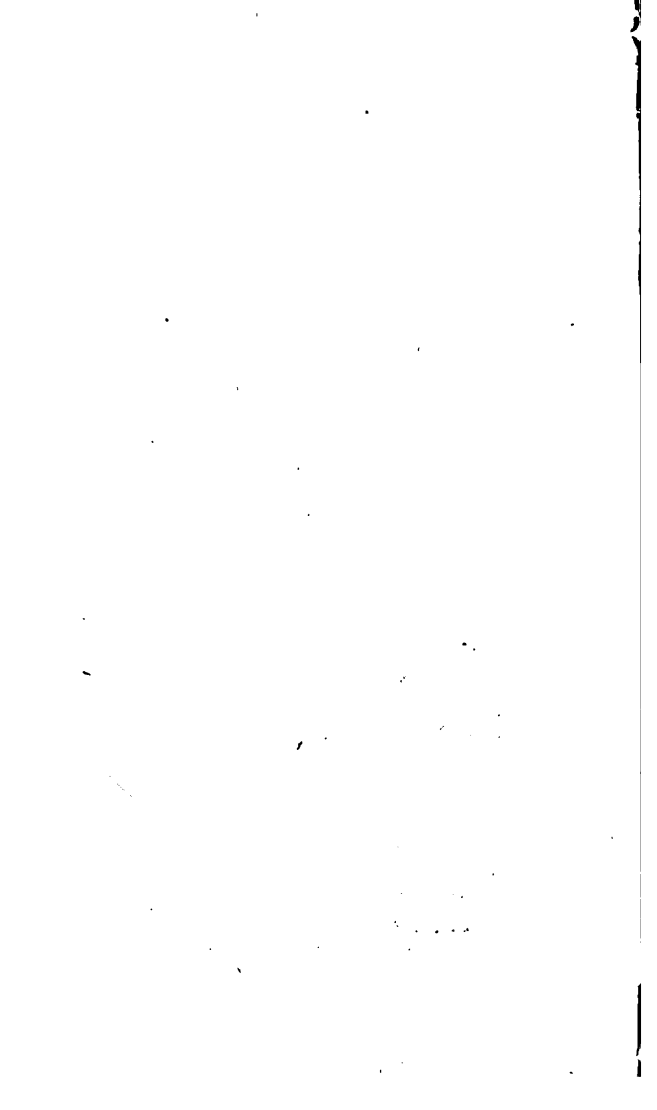
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Engraving of the Castle of Dover, by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Howe's Castle Dover





HEVER CASTLE,

KENT.

HEVER CASTLE was the ancient seat of a family of that name. It was erected in the time of Edward III. by William de Hever, who had obtained the king's license to "embattle his manor-house," as well as to have liberty of free warren within this demesne. His two daughters and coheiresses conveyed it in marriage to the families of Cobham and Brocas; the former, who had acquired the whole by purchase, afterwards sold the entire estate to sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer of London, and lord mayor of that city, in the thirty-seventh of Henry VI. and great grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII. and mother to queen Elizabeth.

On the decease of sir Thomas Boleyn, K. G. earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father to the unfortunate Anne, Henry seized this estate as in right of his late wife; and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family. The next possessor was Anne of Cleves; who, after her divorce, had settled on her this and other adjoining manors for life, or so long as she should remain in the kingdom, at the yearly rent of £93:13:3½. She made Hever Castle her general place

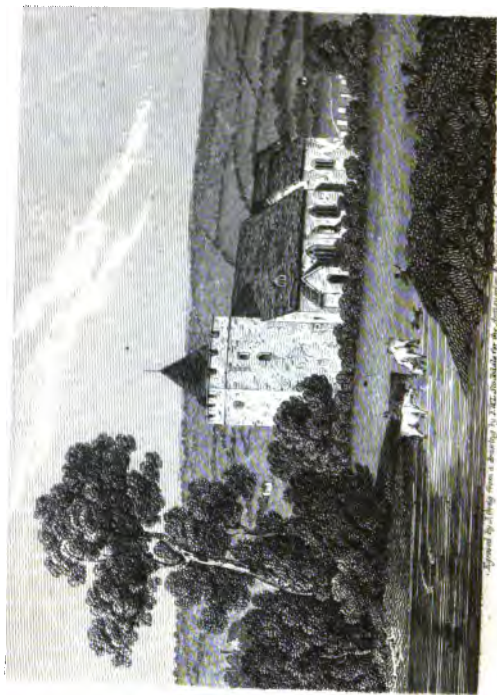
HEVER CASTLE.

of residence; and died here in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary. In the same year these estates were sold by commissioners authorized by the crown to sir Edward Waldegrave, lord chamberlain to the queen's household; who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of all his employments, and committed to the tower, where he died in 1561. The manors of Hever-Cobham and Hever-Brocas, have since passed through different families to the Medleys, of Sussex.

Hever Castle is a very fine and venerable ruin; it is surrounded by a moat, supplied with water by the river Eden. The entrance gateway, which consists of a centre, flanked by towers, is embattled, and strongly machicolated, and also defended by a portcullis. The great staircase communicates with various chambers, wainscotted with small oaken pannels, and a long gallery, having a curious ornamented ceiling in stucco. The windows of the staircase display several shields in painted glass, collected from different parts of the Castle, charged with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns, &c. A small recess or apartment, opening from the gallery, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry as a council-chamber. At the upper end of the gallery, part of the floor lifts up, and discovers a narrow gloomy descent, leading as far as the moat, and called the dungeon.

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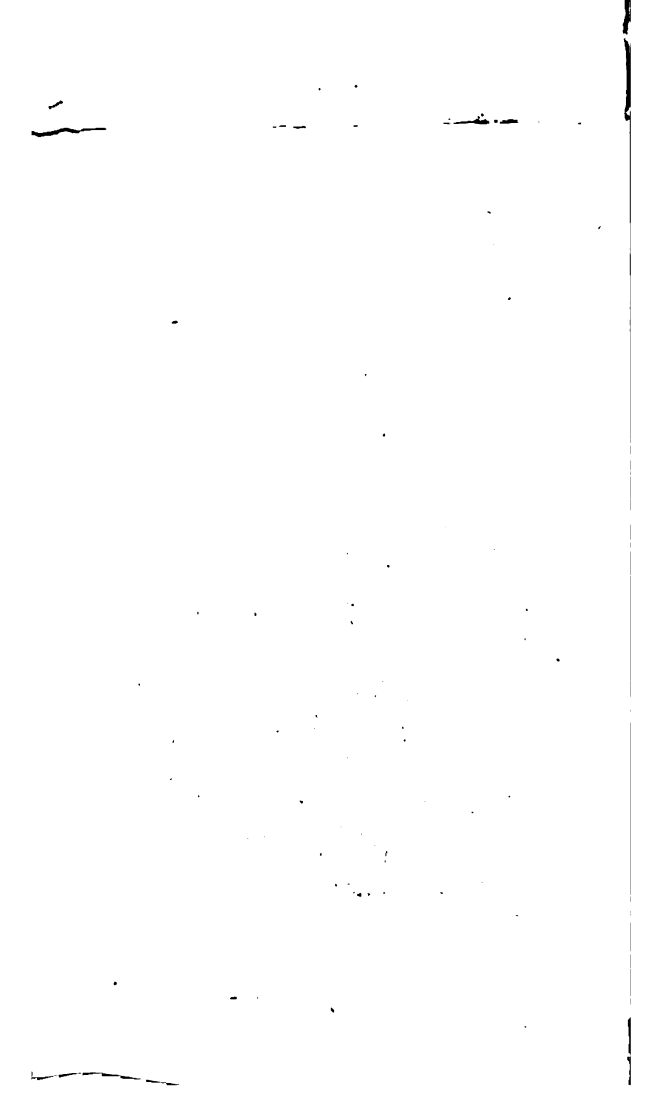


Engraved by J. H. Stiles from a drawing by J. H. Stiles for the engraver, J. H. Stiles, 1810.

Leeds Church, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Lister, New Road, St. S. Christopher, Old Road, St. S. S. S.

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LEEDS' CHURCH,

KENT.

THIS Church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, well paved, with a remarkably large and massive tower at the west end. The aisles are divided from the nave by three high-pointed arches on each side, rising from octagonal columns, slightly cavettoed. In the chancel is a piscina, and three stone seats ; at the east end of the south aisle is a handsome mural monument, to the memory of sir Roger Meredith, bart. of Leeds' abbey, who died in December 1738, æt. sixty-four. Another elaborate monument records the interment of Jane, daughter of sir Thomas Palmer, and relict of sir William Meredith. The village called Leeds' Street, is situated on a small stream which flows into the Len river, so called from its rising in Lenham parish, and consists of a long row of straggling houses, extending towards Langley.

Not far from Leeds' Church is Leeds' castle, which forms a very distinguished figure of this part of the county of Kent. This fortress is environed by a moat, which is supplied with water from the Len. The entrance is towards the west by a stone bridge, communicating with a strong gateway. The walls of the keep,

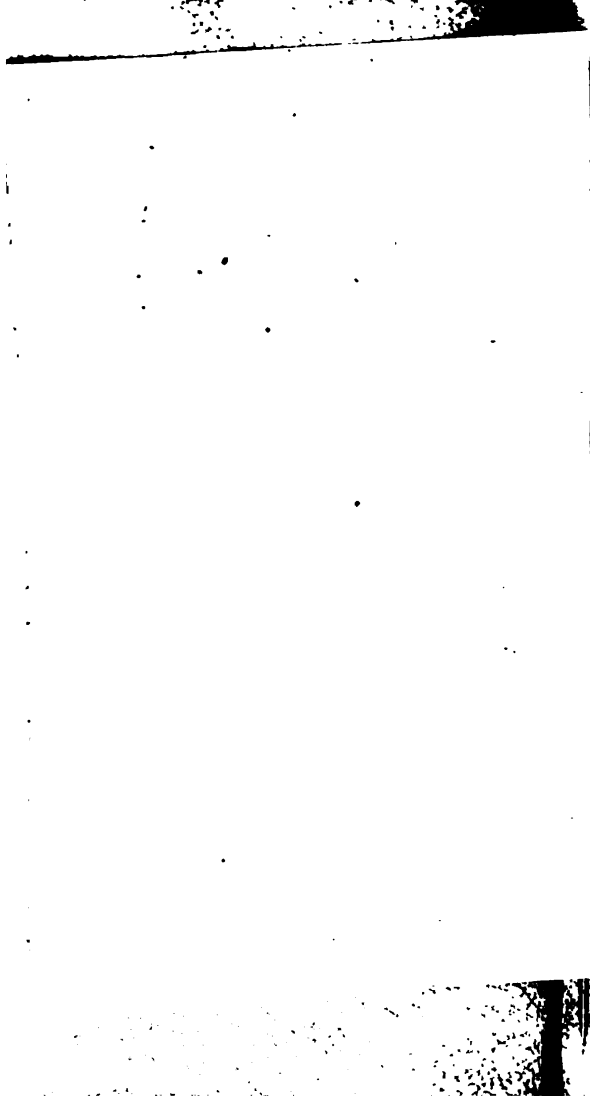
LEEDS' CHURCH.

which is of a polygonal form, are of great thickness; the lower part is probably of the Norman times, the upper part has undergone many alterations. The park contains some fine timber, and much variety of ground. General Martin is now owner, and resides at the castle.

About three quarters of a mile south-west from the castle formerly stood Leeds' abbey, founded in the reign of Henry I. for regular canons of the order of St. Austen, by Robert Crevequer. The abbey Church, which is said to have been a very magnificent building, and in which several of the Crevequers were interred with other persons of note, was destroyed soon after the dissolution, and the remains of the abbey itself, as appears from an inscribed stone in the south aisle of Leeds' Church, were wholly pulled down in 1790.







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